

INTIMATION.

A. S. WATSON & CO.

LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WE BEG TO NOTIFY THE ARRIVAL
OF OUR NEW SEASON'S

CONFECTIONERY

COMPRISING SELECTIONS OF THE

PUREST AND BEST DESCRIPTION,

FROM THE SIMPLEST QUALITY TO

THAT OF THE FINEST AND MOST

RECHERCHE CHARACTER, IM-

PORTED FROM THE LEADING

LONDON AND PARISIAN

MANUFACTURERS.

A. S. WATSON & CO.

LIMITED,

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DES VUEX ROAD, C.I.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG, 19th October, 1901.

The action of the Chinese Government in reference to the prosecution by foreigners of trade in the capital can only be designated as petty ill-feeling. It seems that a number of foreign merchants and traders, encouraged so to do by the presence of the army of occupation, established hongs and stores outside the Legation Quarter. The Chinese Government, so soon as the evacuation by the foreign troops had been carried out, lost no time in addressing a note to the Foreign Ministers calling attention to the existence of these firms and stores, and requesting that orders should be given to them to re-transfer their business without delay to the Treaty Ports. Now it is quite true that Peking is not a Treaty Port, and that the Chinese are within their rights in refusing to allow foreign trade to be carried on in that sacred and odorous city. But, on the other hand, it could do the Chinese mandarins no harm to permit such trade to be carried on, and, as a matter of fact, a limited business in curios and stores was permitted before the recent murderous attack on the Legations. In Tokyo, too, before the Treaty of 1894 with Japan was concluded, by which the country was opened up to foreigners for trade and residence, foreigners were allowed to conduct trade. It is rather a remarkable circumstance that this privilege to trade in Peking and reside there was not included in the terms of the new agreement with China. We have just made a tremendous concession whereby payment of the indemnities will be rendered comparatively easy, and practically we have got almost nothing in return. Unless the collection by the Foreign Customs collectorate of the native Customs at Treaty Ports be regarded as a special concession, we have practically gained nothing. The precautions taken to secure the future safety of inmates of the Legations cannot be so regarded; they are simply measures to prevent a recurrence of a savage attempt to wipe out the foreign representatives in the capital.

But the Chinese Government, which has, in some cases, been dealt with tenderly, and throughout with leniency considering the frightful nature of the outrage so calmly sanctioned, is, as usual, incapable of appreciating such consideration and simply

sets it down to weakness and ineptitude on the part of the Western Powers. On the very first occasion, and without loss of time, the so-called Imperial Government have shown their teeth and in effect promptly reminded the hated foreigner that he need look to China for no favours in the future. It may be intended as a hint, perhaps, that the Dragon's teeth have not yet been drawn, and if so it may prove timely. We are wont to be far too easy-going, too prone to condone breaches of Treaty stipulations, to allow of strained interpretations of their meaning. After the conclusion of the Treaty of Tientsin, the Chinese Government commenced without delay to whittle down the value of its provisions by the imposition of fresh and illegal inland duties and by placing all possible obstructions in the way of trade with the interior, while even the Maritime Customs were recently instructed to make regulations that neutralised the value of the right to trade on the Inland Waters of China, only gained after prolonged negotiations and as compensation for many wrongs suffered and injuries unredressed. Indeed, the history of Treaty relations with China may be summed up as one long struggle to secure the recognition of Treaty rights. In no other country in the world, we imagine, has such a continuous fight had to be made against bad faith, corruption, trickery, and evasion. In none, probably, have valuable rights been lost and opportunities wasted to such an extent by want of perseverance and energy in dealing with this official obstruction and bad faith as in the Central Kingdom.

It might well have been thought, with the experience of the last forty years to guide them, that the Treaty Powers would have taken good care to obtain such guarantees for the fulfilment of existing Treaty provisions and the concession of such new privileges as are necessary to secure the smooth working of the Treaties. But it is to be feared that, while conceding to the Chinese Government what virtually amounts to the doubling of the tariff, the Powers have neglected to insist on the stipulations requisite to make the inland waters navigation a real benefit and the right to trade with the interior something more than a mere name. Such little matters as the right for foreigners to reside and trade in Peking, if so inclined, should also have been demanded, because, though the volume of such trade is never likely to be great, it ought, after the outrages of 1900, to have been insisted upon and efforts made to open up the Chinese capital to foreign influence as much as possible. This chance was evidently forgotten or overlooked, and the Chinese Government have accordingly been able to inflict their first check upon the intruding Westerners. We may be sure that, if the Empress Dowager continues to hold the reins, it will only prove the prelude to others. Every possible impediment to enterprise in China will be trotted out and worked for all that it is worth. The Customs will continue to interpret the Inland Waters Regulations to our detriment, and prevent any development of trade in the navigation of the West River and other inland waterways of South China. The mandarins will invent new taxes to take the place of *lekin*, and all the old struggles against illegal taxes will have to be renewed. This may sound very pessimistic, but a lengthened experience of Chinese ways and wiles and of the indifference or want of vigour of our own Foreign Office has taught us the folly of expecting much from an amendment of the Treaties. Blessed is he that expecteth little from either his own Government or that of China, for he will not be disappointed. Those who fondly think that the Boxer outbreak has cleared the air and straightened the way for reforms and improvements in China will prove to be greatly mistaken. The forces of progress in the Celestial Empire are at present very much under a cloud, and it is improbable that they will be able to make themselves felt materially for many years to come.

With all due deference to the Colonial Secretary, we cannot agree that the Hon. T. H. WHITEHEAD's remarks at Thursday's meeting of the Council on the difference between the estimated and the actual figures of revenue and expenditure in the New Territory were misleading. They were not calculated to throw any light upon the subject, it is true. The Hon. Unofficial Member was asking for light, we imagine, not proposing to give it. As a matter of fact, the officials themselves threw no light at all. The Hon. J. H. STEWART LOCKHART said:—"The report stated that 'the probable revenue would be. That 'revenue had not been raised; it was found 'impracticable to raise it for reasons which 'he did not propose to enter into them. 'With regard to the question of land, the 'Hon. Member must be aware of the great 'difficulties which the Government had had 'to encounter. It had met with obstacles 'which even one with his (the Colonial 'Secretary's) experience of Chinese had not 'foreseen. This was the first instance where 'a Western Government had attempted to

"take over a large tract of Chinese territory 'and administer it.' Perhaps that fact 'would strike the Hon. Member with its 'full significance, and illuminate the dark- 'ness in which he now seemed to exist." We should be glad to see the full significance of the fact brought forward by the Hon. J. H. STEWART LOCKHART and to have our darkness illuminated, but we confess that our state of gloom remains the same as before the Colonial Secretary's attempt at illumination. As the Colonial Secretary "did not propose to enter into the reasons," we do not see that this is to be wondered at. No one is so foolish as to deny the great difficulty of our task in the New Territory. H.E. the Governor rightly pointed out that the existence of so many claims to land was the main obstacle in our way. He went on to say that until the man to whom the land belonged was found the Government, much as it desired and was entitled to revenue, could not say: "We want so much money on this land." Apparently, then, the enjoyment of the land during the two years of our occupation is to be left purely gratuitous. We hear nothing of any retrospective taxation on those whose claims have been confirmed or of any charge for temporary occupation on those whose claims are now found invalid. H.E. the Governor knows that there is such a thing as justice to oneself as well as justice to others; this is not less true now than in the days when PLATO wrote the *Republic*. If the Hongkong Government is determined to throw away money, to which it is entitled by the fact that the occupiers have had a two years' enjoyment of the land, then it cannot claim to be just—especially as the deficit has to be made up by us, the taxpayers of Hongkong. We should like to think that we are wrong; but there is nothing in any official or other statement to show it.

The Volunteer Corps camp at Stonecutters Island commenced yesterday.

Yesterday the French transport *Nive*, of sinister memory, left for Tonkin.

The Hongkong Rifle Association do not hold a competition to-day, but the range will be open for practice.

The series of blank plague returns continues to come in, and another week passes to-day without a single case.

The sale of furniture at the late Mr. J. J. Francis's house at Magazine Gap will be resumed to-day at 11 a.m.

The usual weekly prayer meeting will be held in the Music Room of the City Hall on Monday at 5.15 p.m., when Mr. John Pitt will preside.

We have received from Messrs. Price & Co., the agents for "D.C.L." Whisky, Blat Beer, and Canadian Club Whisky, a number of small but useful articles advertising these excellent brands.

The Royal Engineers' Variety Club give a variety entertainment, followed by a farce entitled "Sudden Thoughts," at their theatre in Wellington Barracks to-night. Many good "turns" are down, and the entertainment should be a good one.

In view of the many enquiries made with regard to the new riskalikes in the Colony, we may state that they are on exactly the same footing as the old. In fact, they are "first-class" only in so far as they are better-fitted vehicles. Coal-coolies, etc., are quite entitled to use them, so that we have yet to wait for the first-class riskalikes which were spoken about last year.

By kind permission of Lt.-Col. Baillie and Officers, the band of the 22nd Bombay Infantry will play at the Hongkong Hotel this evening from 8 to 9.30 o'clock. Programmes:—
March—"The Washington Post"..... Sousa
Valse—"Floradora"..... Kieffer
Selection—"The Messenger Boy"..... Monckton
Gavotte—"Tunio"..... Perdue
Polka—"Chic"..... Wheeler
Selection—"The Pirates of Penzance"..... Sullivan
"God Save the King."

The *Bangkok Times* quotes the following from a Burma contemporary:—"Burma is progressing by frantic leaps and bounds; and even the golfers have had the moral courage to actually observe the Sabbath, not by giving up their play, but by going so far as to allow that, if any golfer has scruples about competing for the cup on a Sunday, and elects to play on another day, he shall not be disqualified." Have any golf-players in Bangkok, asks the *Times*, got scruples about playing on Sunday?

The *King*, which gives a portrait of the Crown Prince of Siam, in noting his return to London from the Glasgow Exhibition, says: "He comes from a land which fifty years ago was as remote from civilisation as Tibet is at this hour, yet the progress of Siam under an intelligent and civilised ruler has drawn East to West, and in the union has made a good Englishman of that ruler's son. King Chulalongkorn once wrote to his sons these words: 'You must not brag of the fact that you are royal princes, nor allow your attendants to do so. The expenses of your education I defray out of my private purse, not at the expense of the State. It is better that I should leave you a fortune, for your education is of lasting value, and you cannot be robbed of it. I consider it as the most valuable inheritance, and will give the same good education even to the least developed of my sons.' Remember, it is not as easy to earn money as to spend it."

In Amoy harbour on the 14th inst. there were two British and two Japanese warships—H.M.S. *Asrafat* and *Albion*, and the Japanese cruisers *Tatsuta* and *Sumi*.

M. Cazale, who represented the French syndicate which negotiated a loan for five million yen with the Korean Government some time ago, has just died of consumption at Paris.

Marquis Kuroda, the Vice-President of the Japanese House of Peers, whose seven years' term of office has expired, has been renominated by the Emperor for another term.

A St. Petersburg telegram, dated September 18th, says:—"It is understood that negotiations have already been concluded with the Rothschilds for a large loan, to be issued at about the end of the year. The Tsar's visit to France is expected to facilitate the placing of the loan. The sum mentioned is a billion francs. It was understood soon after the first loan that it was merely a first instalment."

Joseph A. Wildman, an "United Brethren" minister, was tarred and feathered by a crowd of 100 at Huntington, Indiana, on the 16th ult., because on Sunday night he rose in a prayer meeting in one of the city churches and said: "I suppose there have been more lies told from the pulpit and sacred desk to-day than have ever known before. While I want to give all honour that is due Mr. McKinley, still when he was living he was nothing but a political demagogue."

According to reliable news just received, says the *Indian Textile Journal*, the much boomed Nushki route to Persia (via Seistan) is a fraud. Two parties of traders from Bombay were recently robbed and sent back minus goods and money, and travellers wishing to start from Quetta find the dealers in all sorts of travelling gear and animals solidly combined to fleece them. There is no route, properly speaking, and the authorities at Quetta can offer neither assistance nor protection to the travellers.

A secretary of a county cricket club, writing to the *Times* on the subject of cricket-reform, says:—"I would urge that the drawn game is often an excellent result. Take the case of a match between a strong and a weak county, the latter taking the field first. The captain of the stronger team has the advantage in every way and has three days given him for the match. The problem is how to win in three days. He ought to solve that. And I respectfully submit that if the weaker county can save the game a draw is a highly proper finish."

As the date of the next Henley stewards' meeting draws nearer, writes a home paper, interest in Mr. W. H. Grenfell's closure resolution, regarding the future admission of foreign competitors at the Regatta, increases. That fine all-round sportsman's current suggestion that club meetings should be held to discuss the position is an excellent one. Expert opinion appears equally divided on the subject of foreign entries at the Royal meeting, hence the stewards will have to decide a momentous issue. The stewards meet in the last week of this month, as at present arranged.

The *San Francisco Chronicle* last month wrote:—"The ancient astronomical instruments isolated from the great wall at Peking have landed in the park at Sans Souci, in Germany. The French Government refused to allow the instruments to be landed in France, and the German newspapers are pretty unanimously condemning their retention in that country. Sans Souci was once robbed of its art treasures by Napoleon Bonaparte, and the act has ever since been denounced by German historians as one of vandalism, and yet Napoleon was genuinely at war when he looted Sans Souci, while Germany disclaimed being at war with China when Peking was stripped of these scientific instruments."

A disgraceful incident took place at the meeting of the Cork Corporation on the 13th ult., when Sir John Scott moved a resolution of sympathy with the American people in the blow that had fallen upon them in the attempted assassination of President McKinley. A Labour member proceeded to oppose the resolution. He said that McKinley was never the friend of Ireland, but he was the friend of England up to the hilt. He did not see why the second city of Ireland, "rebel Cork," should pass this vote. The Lord Mayor said that they did not approve of the attempted assassination, but he urged that the motion should be dropped. Sir John Scott added that he did not expect a single dissentient voice, or he would not have moved in the matter. The Lord Mayor refused to put the resolution, and no further action was taken.

The *San Francisco Chronicle* of the 14th ult. says:—"The British Government has begun to earnest the preliminaries for the construction of a Pacific cable from British Columbia to Australia. The cable-survey ship *Britannia* is now at Honolulu, having surveyed the route from Adelaide to Fanning Island, which lies in 8 degrees 18 minutes north latitude and 157 degrees and 7 minutes west longitude. The point in which the United States is more particularly interested at present is contained in the statement that the route of the British cable will pass within 200 miles of Honolulu. The nearest station will, however, be at Fanning Island, 700 miles away. At Honolulu there is some talk of organising a private company to lay a cable to Fanning. It is estimated that the total cost will be only \$500,000. It is an enterprise which deserves encouraging. If carried out it will place us in telegraphic communication with the Territory pending the construction of a trans-Pacific cable direct from this port to the Philippines via Honolulu, on which Congress at the next session will probably take favourable action."

TELEGRAMS.

"DAILY PRESS" SERVICE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

GENERAL NEWS.

LONDON, 18th October, 10.10 a.m.

U.S. NAVAL BUILDING.

The United States Naval estimates provide for \$99,000,000 to build three battleships and two cruisers.

AUSTRALIAN TARIFF.

The Federal House is vigorously debating the Australian tariff. There is a growing feeling against the Government proposals.

THE GERMAN TARIFF SCHEME.

The *National Zeitung*, discussing the German tariff scheme, says that Count von Bulow may find himself unable to adopt the proposed standard. The Agrarians would support the scheme, and the consequence would be a depression. A six-months' tariff war would drive the commercial and industrial worlds to desperation.

REUTER'S SERVICE.

LONDON, 18th October.

SOUTH AFRICA—ANOTHER EXECUTION.

Wolfsard, another of Lotter's officers, has been shot.

COMMANDANT BOTHA'S MOVEMENTS.

Commandant Botha's main body is still in the neighbourhood of Pongolabach.

CHINESE CUSTOMS REVISION.

The Foreign Office has announced that Sir Alfred Bateman and Mr. Alford, late Chairman of the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce, have been engaged for some time in revising the Chinese Customs in accordance with the Protocol, Sir James Mackay and Mr. Anderson, of Shanghai, co-operating.

LONDON, 18th October.

LOSS OF THE "COBRA."

At the Cobra courtmartial the loss of the boat was attributed solely to structural weakness.

LONDON, 18th October.

A BRITISH SUBMARINE.

A new British submarine has been tested for three hours upon the gridiron, not in water, at Barrow. The purpose of the test being to ascertain the breathing capacity of the crew with all apertures closed was very satisfactory [sic]. The vessel will begin her sea-trials shortly.

CRICKET.

The match to-day on the Cricket Ground will be the Hon. Secretary's team v. the President's team, the game starting at 11 a.m. sharp. The following will play:—

President's team:—M. J. Doctor, Major Derrell, R.A., Capt. Clapham, R.A., Capt. Cadogan, R.W.F., J. E. Lee, C. M. G. Burns, Lt. Clifton Brown, R.N., J. Hooper, Lt. Burke, 22nd B.I., Mr. Franklin, R.N., Morrison, R.N., and T. Sercombe Smith.

Hon. Secretary's team:—A. Mackenzie, Capt. Waymouth, R.A., Lt. Ross, R.N., Lt. Kriekenbeck, 22nd B.I., Major Dyson, A.P.D., Commander Woolcomb, R.N., F. Maitland, Capt. Rotherham, R.W.F., W. E. Dixon, P. W. Goldring, Private Treedy, R.W.F., and P. A. Cox.

A match will also take place at 1.45 p.m. on the Happy Valley ground, between H.M.S. *Tenar* and a H.K.C. Club Eleven. The following will represent the H.K.C.C.:—

G. R. Edwards, G. Grimble, R. J. Gerrard, A. R. Lowe, J. A. Woodgates, K. W. Mounsey, T. J. Wild, W. R. Robertson, C. P. Jordan, W. G. W. Worcester, and J. Brown (Capt.).

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. steamer *Mazagon* left Singapore for this port on the 18th inst. at 6 a.m.

The N.Y.K. steamer *Hitachi Maru* (European Line) left Singapore for this port on the 17th inst. and is expected to arrive here on the 22nd inst.

The N.P. steamer *Queen Adelaide* sailed from Kobe for Tacoma on the 17th inst.

The C.P.R. steamer *Empress of Japan* arrived at Vancouver on the 17th inst. at 7 a.m.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.]

THE SUBSCRIPTION TO THE MEMORIAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

17th October.
Sir,—I see from a notice in your paper that a meeting is to be held in connection with the Fund to erect a memorial in London to Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, and H.E. the Governor has consented to be present.

As a subscriber to the said Fund I shall be glad to learn, with many others, H.E.'s explanation as to why he did not state, when he initiated the public subscription list, his intention after that list was closed to vote \$50,000 of the colonial funds as an addition to such subscription?

I think this explanation is due to the community because there is no doubt that, had the public been aware that Colonial funds would be used to supplement their subscription, they would either have declined to subscribe or would have reduced the amount of their subscription.

It may also not be out of place to remark that the amount sent from this Colony is enormous, compared with the reasonable sum given by Singapore (\$10,000); and in face of the heavy expenditure the Colony is bound to be put to in connection with the Sanitary Commission and its recommendations, the Council had no right to vote such a sum.

In spite of the carefully prepared speeches at the super-royal Council meeting when this sum was voted, the action of the members of the Council was distinctly unrepresentative. The community had already given very material evidence of its reverence for Her late Majesty, and needed not the extravagance of H.E. and Council to accentuate it. The sum voted—without reference to the subscribers to the public fund—could have been expended on many things in this ill-run Colony and been a permanent tribute of respect to Queen Victoria.

The action of H.E. the Governor and the ready acquiescence of the majority of the Unofficials would show that the next thing to be accomplished in the way of reform is the re-organisation of the Legislative Council. It is preposterous to suppose that H.E. the Governor, backed up as usual by Mr. Chater, can play ducks and drakes with public revenue intended to be spent on the advancement of the Colony, whilst the other Unofficial Members sit by and gaze on, silent or indifferent. One cannot fail to be impressed with the fact that matters seem always to be as nicely "cooked" as the Council is nicely packed. To represent the ratepayers we have three bankers, two of whom come from one office; the biggest landowner and householder in the place; and a merchant, who is also a big landlord. Such constitute the Unofficials who are elected—not by the people—to represent the ratepayers, check official extravagance, and guard the civil rights of the community!

I am afraid I have wandered from the original point, but H.E.'s explanation as to his action, whilst the subscriptions were being collected, concerning the vote which followed is awaited by many.

The explanation of the action of the Unofficials, the Hon. C. P. Chater's in particular, in acquiescing in this vote will likewise be read with interest.

Singapore gave \$10,000; Hongkong readily subscribed \$30,000, which was not enough in H.E.'s legal opinion, who increased it with the consent (?) of the Unofficials by \$50,000.—Yours, etc.,

A SUBSCRIBER.

QUEEN VICTORIA MEMORIAL FUND.

| FINAL LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS. | |
|---|--------------|
| Amount already subscribed | \$50,070.60 |
| Hongkong Government | 50,000 |
| Chinese Subscriptions | 22,134.69 |
| Sir Henry A. Blake, G.C.M.G. | 250 |
| Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd. | 250 |
| Douglas Steamship Co. | 100 |
| Hongkong & China Gas Co. | 100 |
| A. Fookers | 100 |
| North China Insurance Co. | 100 |
| J. B. Michael | 50 |
| H. M. H. Nemesse | 50 |
| W. W. Widdow | 25 |
| B. Braggins | 25 |
| M. Stewart | 25 |
| Wai On Tsung | 25 |
| A. Alhew | 25 |
| J. Brown | 25 |
| Dr. G. Appleby | 20 |
| Hermann Herbet & Co. | 20 |
| Levy Hermanose | 15 |
| H. H. Gomperts | 15 |
| H. B. Braggins | 10 |
| A. R. Grivins | 10 |
| M. W. Scott | 10 |
| B. Kozhar | 10 |
| R. E. Hanson | 10 |
| J. R. Wood | 10 |
| E. N. Irving | 10 |
| A. H. Chinoy | 10 |
| W. J. Tatcher | 10 |
| W. J. Newland | 10 |
| E. R. Hallifax | 10 |
| Huang Ping | 5 |
| T. A. Webster | 5 |
| J. N. Macdonnell | 5 |
| W. C. Barrett | 5 |
| W. A. Sims | 5 |
| Total | \$130,600.22 |

* We regret that we are unable to publish the names of these subscribers (some 900 in number) in *extenso*, owing to the other claims on our space.

A very original essay by a child on water has been quoted lately. One or two of the writer's ideas upon the subject are strikingly novel. For instance, he divides all water into four sub-headings—rain water, soda water, holy water, and brine water. "Sailors use water to go to a good man," he says, "and to catch fishes in." But the strangest of all uses for water is this: "Nobody," he says, "could be saved from drowning if there wasn't water to pull them out of."

SPORTING AND OTHER NOTES.

All the fixtures for the inter-colonial matches cannot be definitely made until two or three weeks have elapsed. The Hongkong and Shanghai teams are going to remain here, but according to present arrangements Hongkong will play the Straits on the 11th and 12th, and the afternoon of the 13th will be kept for tennis. On the 14th and 15th, Hongkong will probably meet Shanghai, leaving the morning of the 16th free to finish off the match if necessary and the afternoon for the rest of the tennis matches. It is too early yet to say anything about the selection of a cricket team, as members have still three weeks' practice in front of them, and the selectors are not likely to pick their eleven until the last moment. It is the same with tennis—there is not much to choose between Poincay and Pontifex, and Hancock is probably as good as either. The final selection will have to stand over until these three have played a few sets together and it can be seen who is showing the best form at the moment. The probability is that they are about level in singles and that Poincay and Hancock will make the best combination for the doubles. Shanghai is no doubt bringing down strong teams both for cricket and tennis, and I hear they are willing to lay 3 or 4 to 1 on their Cricket XI, which shows great confidence considering the glorious uncertainty of the game. The Straits, on the other hand, are probably not over strong, as it appears that few, if any, of the Native States cricketers have been able to get away, and the team will be made up almost solely of Singapore players, and probably not nearly as strong as the last XI they sent up.

I have read with much interest the letter of "A Rowing Member" in your evening contemporary, and although I am always open to correction, I believe the V.R.C. did try to get up a regatta last year and also the Boat Club, and the result of their efforts was an international race, a scratch four-oar race, and a tub-race held under the auspices of the Boat Club. Perhaps I should have said that neither Club could get up a regatta and finally the Boat Club held a few races confined to their members only, as mentioned above. However, I am glad to hear the rowing spirit in the V.R.C. is now reviving and that they are holding a regatta this year, and I hope the Hongkong public will be as much interested in the various competitions as they were in years gone by.

The owners of griffins decided to make an allowance of 2 lbs. per 1 inch, and that is a fair allowance in these griffin-races, where the difference in height between the highest and lowest animal is so great. 13.5 is set to carry 10st. 2lbs. and 14.3 will therefore carry 12st. 2lbs., which is enough for any horse to race under. There are only four or five animals under 14 hands, and it appears to be hardly necessary to make the bottom weight as high as 10st. 2lbs.—it might easily have been lowered 4 or 5 lbs., as there are always a few riders who can ride about 10 stone or just under. As regards the letter in your issue of 12th by "Onlooker," the question is: Is it not better to work on the experience gathered in India and the Straits after several years racing than to try and prove from the results of one meeting in Hongkong that the Indian weights are all wrong. Hayes and other authorities in India, where the difference was 8lbs. an inch, said that difference would never bring a 14 and 14.2 together, and when the difference was raised to 12lbs. an inch they looked upon the scale in much the same way. How too is it possible to draw conclusions (if it is possible to draw any conclusions from the result of one meeting) when the griffins last meeting were such an uneven lot—three or four horses being of a much better class than the others. As to Rheingold beating Glory at 11 miles, Glory could walk away from Rheingold at a mile, and the fact of Glory being a short or medium distance horse and Rheingold being on the other hand a stayer does not prove anything as to the correctness or otherwise of the weight per scale. It is no rare thing to find a horse that can give another several pounds at a mile and be utterly beaten receiving weight at 11 miles. I believe there are no pony races in Singapore now, but I am told that in the galloway and pony races in the native States and Penang (racing under the rules of the Straits Racing Association), they race under much the same conditions as in Hongkong, viz. 6 furlongs to 14 miles and carrying 11.7 or even 12st. in the handicaps down to 9st. or so. In India I know the weights are less, and if they race with professionals, there and carry 10st. 2lbs. and under, and thus run less chance of breaking down their animals, that is no argument as to altering the scale of weight. An animal 14.2 carrying 10 stone who can beat a 14 hands carrying 8st. 4lbs. is more likely than not to beat the same horse at differences of 11st. 10lbs. and 10 stone. There is no certainty, by any means that the smallest griffin will not beat the rest at even weights, but that is only likely to happen if it is much better-bred than the others. A thoroughbred 14 hands with fair bone and stamina will in 99 cases out of 100 beat a 14.2, but in the coming griffin races where as far as one can judge at present there are 40 or 50 of the best animals of much the same breeding, I doubt if the smallest has much chance.

There is one sport, and a good sport too when rightly managed, that never has had any proper show in this Colony. Why, I am sure I don't know. I allude to cycling. Why is there no cycling track in Hongkong? Voices seem to buzz round at once. "Oh! it is not required, we have quite enough sport with our racing, our golf, our cricket and football, our polo and our lawn tennis, let alone other amusements which we indulge in at odd times, such as bathing, etc., without cycling on a track; let alone also the expense of such a thing." I know all that. I contend, all the same, that there are several who go in for many of the sports I have just named who are cyclists and

who would come forward at once and, were any practical effort made, would go in for the thing heart and soul. "There's no sport in it," I can hear some say. Is there not? Have you ever seen good cycling, good races properly organised on a good track with good riders? I am getting on myself in years, but I can recollect many a good race at home in days gone by. The names of Joe Synner, Gatahouse, Adams, and many others, even now rise before one's mind as names to conjure with. They are the names of men who, one may say, began the sport; others took it up, and followed in their track—a countless host of others, too numerous to think of, hailing from all quarters of the globe. They found the sport fair to middling at any rate, but they had tried it. Some of Hongkong's people have tried it, and they who have, I feel sure, would not object to do so again; those who have not tried it, let them have a try. I think they would soon come to look upon it as capital good fun, and jolly good exercise into the bargain. One difficulty is, where is a place to be found for a track? I have already suggested that a very suitable spot would be round the football ground next to the Race-course. There must surely be ample room to get a 3-lap to the mile track on that ground. The football need not and would not be interfered with, the same stand would serve for both cycle-racing, athletics, sports, and football, and the games could be played on the ground in the centre of the track. Access to the football ground by the players being easily afforded by an entrance either underneath the banking of the track or across a level part of it.

VETERAN.

SUPREME COURT.

Friday, 18th October.

IN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR A. G. WISE
(ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE).

ALTERING A STAMP.

Wan Kai Mi, a clerk in the employ of Messrs Lamko and Roggo, shipbrokers, was charged with (1) altering, on 18th September, one impressed stamp on a charter party from \$2 to \$8, and (2) with, on 19th September, affixing a forged and altered stamp on a charter party, well knowing the same to be forged.

The following jury was empanelled:—S. F. de Jesus, J. Helms, A. Brockelmann, J. Baggaridge, J. A. de Carvalho, J. M. P. Tavares, and A. McEl Beattie.

The prisoner pleaded guilty to both counts of the indictment and after the Hon. H. E. Pollock, K.C., Acting Attorney-General, had summarised the case for the benefit of the jury, his Lordship passed sentence of two years' imprisonment.

UTTERING A FORGED BANK-NOTE.

Lau Chan was charged (1) with uttering a forged bank-note of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank with intent to defraud, and (2) with being in possession of a forged bank-note.

The prisoner pleaded not guilty to both counts. The Acting Attorney-General stated the case for the prosecution, after which evidence was led. The jury consulted together for a few minutes in the box, and the foreman announced that by a majority of four to three they found the prisoner guilty as charged.

His Lordship, however, would not accept the verdict, as the majority was too narrow. On his suggestion the jury left the Court to consider their verdict, and on returning at the end of five minutes the foreman said that by a five to two they had found the prisoner guilty.

Sentence of three years' hard labour was passed.

STEALING LETTERS FROM THE POST OFFICE.

Mai Kwa Loung was charged that he, on 12th September, being then a person employed by the Post Office, certain correspondence, to wit, four letters, the property of the Postmaster-General, feloniously did steal; take and carry away, and also that he, on 12th September, certain correspondence, to wit, four letters, did secrete.

The prisoner pleaded not guilty. The jury was the same as in the previous case.

The Acting Attorney-General, addressing the jury, said the evidence for the prosecution would show that the defendant had been employed for some time in the Post Office. Formerly he had been on outside duty, carrying letters, but latterly had been kept inside and performed various kinds of duties, amongst others that of stamping letters—putting the cancelling stamp on them. On 12th September Mr. Gutierrez, an officer in charge at the Post Office, heard another officer asking the defendant what he had in his pocket. The defendant said—"My pen-knife," and the officer asked—"Let me see your pen-knife." Mr. Gutierrez then came close up to the defendant, whom he saw put a hand into an inside pocket of his jacket and pull out the letter produced in Court. The letter bore a ten-cent stamp of the Chinese Imperial Post Office, and was addressed to a person in Bangkok. On the back of it was a ten-cent Hongkong stamp, uncancelled. Mr. Costa, a clerk in the Post Office, just then came in, bringing with him three letters (produced) which he had seen the defendant place in the Tamsui box, and which Mr. Costa took out when the defendant had gone. There were no other letters in the Tamsui box at the time, and none of the three letters was addressed to Tamsui. One was intended for San Francisco, another for Trieste, and the third for Nagasaki. Each carried an uncancelled Hongkong ten-cent stamp on its face. Mr. Costa had mentioned in his evidence at the Police Court that he saw the defendant throwing other five letters in a basket, but these letters were despatched to their respective destinations, and were not the subject of the charge now preferred against the prisoner. Concluding, the Acting Attorney-General said it would be suggested by the prosecution that the motive which prompted the defendant to steal the letters was that he hoped to make a little money by selling to someone the uncancelled stamps on the letters.

Evidence was heard, and the jury, without leaving the box, unanimously found the prisoner guilty as charged.

In passing sentence of twelve months' hard labour on each count, the learned Judge, his Lordship said that in his opinion coolies were trusted too much in the Post Office.

ARMED ASSAULT.

Pun Lok was charged on three counts—(1) that he, on 18th September, at Kowloon, being then armed with a sword, did assault one Kwok Sui and one Tam Tui Sam, with intent to rob; (2) that, on 18th September, he did assault and beat one Kwok Sui, doing her bodily harm; and (3) that on 18th September he did

assault and beat one Tam Tui Sam, doing her bodily harm.

The prisoner pleaded not guilty. The jury that had sat through the other cases was again retained.

The circumstances of the case, as stated by the Acting Attorney-General, were to the effect that the witnesses for the prosecution lived in a house at 11, Dock Street, Kowloon. The head of the household, a blacksmith, was absent from the house at the time of the occurrence, which took place at half-past seven on the evening of 18th September. On that evening there were in the house the wife of the blacksmith and her daughter and daughter-in-law, also an infant child. A knock was heard at the door, and a voice called out the blacksmith's name. The daughter opened the door, and the defendant entered. He tried to shut the door, but the daughter prevented him from doing so. The defendant thereupon drew a knife, or sword, and on seeing this one of the women—the wife—rushed out crying "Save life!" The defendant went up to the daughter-in-law, and struck her on the shoulder with his fist, afterwards threatening her with the knife. He next attacked the daughter, seizing her by the jacket and knocking her down. The girl rolled down the stairs into the street. The two women were alarmed by the noise, and rushed out. One of them, a cook, caught the defendant and gave him into custody. It was contended for the prosecution, concluded the Acting Attorney-General, that although the defendant did not take anything away he went to the house for the purpose of committing robbery, and was only prevented by the hue-and-cry that was raised. The defendant's story at the Police Court was that he was pointed out to the police in the street by the daughter, who singled out several men before she finally decided upon him.

After hearing the evidence of the blacksmith's wife and the two girls, and that of the cook who caught the defendant, the jury left the Court to consider their verdict.

On returning, after an absence of five minutes, the foreman announced that they unanimously found the prisoner guilty on all three counts. The sentence was five years' hard labour on the first count and nine months on each of the other two counts, the sentences to run concurrently. His Lordship remarked that there was too much of this form of crime in the Colony at present, and that he must do something to try to stop it.

The Court adjourned till Monday morning at ten o'clock.

THE MEETING OF THE PLANETS.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

A rare and pretty phenomenon is the array of six planets in the western sky, visible these evenings, weather permitting, for a brief fortnight. The appearance at the same time, in the same part of the heavens, of six planets, that is of all, to be seen without the aid of a telescope, is a rare occurrence, though of far less interest to the astronomer than to the astrologer, if in this new century there be still any struggling adepts in that forgotten lore. Such a meeting of planets has not taken place for a century, perhaps not since the discovery of Uranus in 1781. They will come together again for another short fortnight next March, then they will part, holding on their several ways, never to be seen so close together again by mortal nose living.

The six planets were seen together from one of the heights of Macao, for the first time, on the evening of the 4th inst., about forty-five minutes after sunset. Mercury was then far enough south to be free from the Lappa hills, and to appear just above the southern slope. Next came Venus, the queen of all, and a little higher up Mars, losing something of his angry appearance in the soft twilight. Next, about half way between Venus and Jupiter, was Uranus, to be picked up with the naked eye only by one with sight undimmed and knowing exactly where to look. Young persons, with the edge of the sight undulled, discover the planet with ease, when its position is pointed out. Then comes Jupiter, the giant planet, on the eastern border of the Milky Way, and last of all Saturn, a little farther to the east. This display of planets will not be seen from the city of Victoria, nor I believe, from Kowloon, as the Peak will cut off Mercury, which is seen only near the horizon. About the middle of next week Mercury will be getting too low to be seen, and the present reunion of planets will be broken up. Moreover, the moon is getting high now, and when she is bright, Uranus can hardly be distinguished, even with the aid of binoculars.

What may not be the propitious horoscopes of happy infants born these favoured days under the light of six planets? But perhaps, alas, the ascendancy of the malignant Saturn mars the otherwise auspicious auguries. Let us hope at least that such a conjunction of planets this year portends, if anything, something propitious for the century; or, to speak more Christianly, we may hope that He whose glory the heavens show forth, and to whom the morning stars sing together, may grant poor mortals of this little planet many years of true and solid progress, with a minimum of war and bloodshed, ere the coming together again of the earth's sister planets in the western sky.

CHURCH SERVICES.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

20th October, 20th Sunday after Trinity.

Matins (11 a.m.).

Responses, Psalms, Venite, Turner; Psalms, Hayes, Ouseley; To Deum, Dykes in D; Jubilate, Hayes; Hymns, 370, 373, and 258; Kyrie, Marbecke.

Evangelion (5.45 p.m.).

Responses, Psalms, Old Melody, Travers; Magnificat, Smart; Nunc Dimittis, Monk; Hymns, 371, 377, and 229; Vespers, Hyman, Ward II.

HAIR PRESERVED AND BEAUTIFIED.

The only reliable preserver and restorer of the hair is ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, which closely resembles the oily matter nature provides for nourishing and stimulating its growth, without which the hair becomes dry, thin, and brittle. It prevents baldness and scurf, strengthens the hair, and for children it lays the foundation of a luxuriant growth. Also in a golden colour for fair and golden-haired ladies and children. Ask Stores and Chemists for ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, of Hatton Garden, London. [1384-1]

MACAO.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Macao, 16th October.

CO-OPERATIVE ENTERPRISE IN MACAO.

Emulating the example of successful public company formation in the neighbouring Colony, and stimulated by the success which a smaller undertaking has proved to its promoters, the directors of the "Empress Economica" have had under consideration an amplified scheme taking in the parent company and enlarging its field of operation. In the draft memorandum of association which has been printed, and a copy of which is before me, the new company, is described as a limited liability one, to be worked on the true co-operative principles, after the manner of the Rochdale workmen who set us the first example some sixty years ago. It is expected that a great deal of good will result from this new enterprise, the first, if we mistake not, in Macao, by lending young men to save money and to take that interest in the management of business affairs in this Colony now so conspicuous by its absence. It is proposed that the capital of the Company shall be \$60,000, divided into 600 shares of \$100 each. No difficulty is anticipated in the raising of this amount; indeed, my information goes to show that a far larger sum has already been privately subscribed. The head office of the Company will be at Macao, power being reserved to the Board of Directors (whose term of office shall be for two years successively) to establish agencies and branches at their discretion. In harmony with the principle of the undertaking the directors shall be paid only in proportion to the profits of the business, a sum equal to 10 per cent. of the net profits being set aside yearly for the directors' remuneration and of 3 per cent. and 2 per cent., respectively, to the sub-directors. As set forth in the memorandum of association, the company propose to deal in wholesale and retail provisions, tobacco, articles of dress, and others of domestic or ordinary use; to carry on the business of manufacturers of ice, aerated waters, etc., and to act as general and commission agents and warehousemen. The Company is empowered, for the last of the above purposes, to erect and to take leases of godowns, depots, and other stores. An arrangement, that can bring about the establishment of agencies here, through the medium of the Empress, of some of the large firms of purveyors doing such profitable business in Hongkong, must surely be hailed with satisfaction. No one can be blind to the fact that at present, and many tens of years past, every cent expended in Macao has found its way into Chinese pockets. With a properly and energetically managed concern which the "Empress" promises to be, offering goods at current market prices less rebate for cash payment and to shareholders, there should be no excuse for any money being spent in fugate that does not ultimately revert to the benefit of one's own nationals. Much as the present prosperity of England has been attributed to the science which Adam Smith gave to the world in his *Wealth of Nations*, so, relatively speaking, in a smaller measure can the happiness of the integral parts of that excellent community of Macaoneses be contributed to by a judicious individual expenditure—on the daily necessities of life—wherein not only the law but the right of domestic economy is interpreted.

WANTED A BUILDING ASSOCIATION.

Following in the wake of this society, any public-spirited gentleman, possessed of the necessary technical knowledge of the subject, will render a public benefit if he will formulate and put into operation a scheme for a Building Association in Macao. At present, available building sites are so very cheap that any plan would appear to be feasible. I urge this upon the attention of those whose domiciles are here, because evidence is not wanting of the land-jobbing fend already directing his attentions to Macao. The recent completion of certain sales of the most desirable European residences along the water-front and the tentative negotiations for further acquisitions at what would, only a few years ago, have been considered fabulous prices are indications that history like that which has been chronicled in Hongkong may be repeated at Macao.

AN ANNIVERSARY.

In commemoration of the anniversary of the birthday of H.M.F.M. Da Maria Pia, to-day is observed as a public holiday. Official invitations have been issued to all the heads of departments (military and civil), to the Consular Body, and to public officers to attend a Requiem Mass to be officiated at the Cathedral on Saturday next for H.M.F.M. the late Dom Luis I.

TROOPS FOR MACAO.

The tropic Africa is expected here shortly with a garrison contingent to relieve the men of the Expeditionary Force that has been stationed here for some months past. In expectation of the Africa's arrival, telegraphic instructions have been received by the local Government ordering the detention of all public servants desirous of returning home until they can take passage by the troopship. Similarly all luggage must be conveyed to Lisbon.

Automobile Topics, a New York publication, searching for a substitute for the words automobile and motor-car, finds "an old Anglo-Saxon word which meant 'to drive a vehicle'—a word appended to the name of Thir, who drove his backs over the rainbow with the noise of thunder and the flash of lightning as accompaniment. In this capacity he was called Anka-Thir. A trace of the verb 'anka' is left in one of the Norse languages, but its sense has been changed into that of 'to ride in a vehicle while some one else drives it.' The paper seems to think that "ank" fills the long-felt want, and that "storm ank," "gas ank," and plain "ank" for electric vehicles, are pleasing sounds which will motor their way into the language. Much as a word is wanted, we do not think the tendency of the automobile will be sundered.

POLICE COURT.

Friday, 18th October.

BEFORE MR. HAZELAND.

A CASE OF CONSPIRACY.

The case in which two Chinese shopkeepers are charged with conspiracy against another shopkeeper, in that they preferred a false charge against the latter, informing the police that he had robbed them of pearls to the extent of \$30,000, was called up and again adjourned till to-day at 10 a.m., defendants being released on \$500 bail each.

BEFORE MR. HALLIFAX.

CHARGE OF SWINDLING.

Francis D. Cruz and two Indians were called up to answer the charge of obtaining money from three other Indians on the pretence that they would procure them passages to Australia, which promise they failed to keep. Mr. E. J. Grist, who appeared for the prosecution, said that Mr. Hazeland at the last hearing suggested that defendants should refund the money to complainants, to wit, \$140 to each complainant, the amount obtained from them. The largest amount had been refunded, but it now transpired that defendants refused their consent to have the money found on them by the police turned over to complainants.

Chief Detective Inspector Hansen explained that the charge was only against Cruz, but later on the very man who swore a warrant against Cruz was found to be his accomplice, as well as another Indian.

First and second defendant, both Indians, were asked if they consented that the money (\$899), found by the police with a Chinaman at No. 19, Queen's Road East, with whom second defendant deposited it, be retained and turned over to complainants. They refused their consent, and consequently the case was proceeded with, all three defendants pleading not guilty.

The first complainant, Gurnam Singh, examined by Mr. Grist, stated that on the 7th instant he gave \$140 to Isa Singh, first defendant, to get him a passage to Australia. Defendant failed to do so, nor did he return the money. Sandra Singh and Bishan Singh were present. Witness first stated that defendant gave the money to third defendant, Cruz. Witness was present and saw the transfer of money. Cruz told him, when they arrived at his house, to go away as the children were frightened. He went, leaving first defendant and the money behind, and was admitted that he did not witness the transfer of the money. He saw the first defendant next day at Messrs. Butterfield and Swire's office, who told him in reply to a request for the return of the money, that he would get it back from third defendant. When again asked for the money, first defendant told him to wait; then in witness' presence, the latter asked Cruz for the money. Cruz answered he had five men's money, the others three men's. Cruz had returned the money to the five men.

Sandra Singh told a similar story, adding that he had no transaction with second and third defendants, having only negotiated with first defendant.

In answer to a query by the court if he had any reason to believe that third defendant had anything to do with the transaction, witness replied, No.

At this stage at the request of the prosecuting counsel, and Inspector Hansen being still off duty, his Worship discharged Francis D. Cruz, as the evidence of the last witness was unable to prove criminal complicity against him. Cruz, however, was detained as a witness against first and second defendants.

Bishan Singh, the third complainant, stated that he gave first defendant \$140, to obtain for him a passage to Australia.

Francis D. Cruz stated that second defendant came to his place and told him that three men wanted tickets to Australia. First defendant accompanied the second. They paid him no money, however. He told them he would enquire. He found out it would be impossible to obtain the tickets and told them so the next day. Complainants asked him to give back the money. He referred them to the two defendants who had the money. He went to lay a charge against the second defendant at No. 2 station, when he found that already one complainant had tried to prefer a charge against him. The Inspector in charge told him to find the men and get the money back. He took a ricksha and went. When he found the men they assaulted him.

First defendant said he handed \$420 to witness in the presence of the three complainants. Cruz further stated that he overheard first defendant asking second, as they were exercising in the goal-yard, while awaiting trial, where the money was, when the latter replied, "Oh, the money is all right! I left it with a Chinaman, intimating at the same time where he banked it, to wit, with the man in whose employ he was."

Chief Detective Inspector Hansen testified as to the recovery of the \$399 from a Chinaman at No. 19, Queen's Road East, the place pointed out by Cruz.

Inspector H. G. Baker stated he had searched the prisoners after they were taken in custody, and found \$55 on first defendant and \$30 on second, all in notes.

Ma Sam, a root-collector of the Ying Wo shop at No. 19, Queen's Road East, testified to the \$399 found with him by the police having been deposited with him by second defendant, an employee, on the 8th inst.

First defendant, when asked what he had to say, reiterated the statement that the \$420 he received from the three complainants he gave to Cruz in their presence.

Second defendant stated that he had not received any money out of the transaction. In answer to a question by the Court if he had a previous conviction against him, he replied, "Yes, seven days on a false charge."

Mr. Grist requested his Worship that the money found on the two defendants and the \$399 deposited by the second defendant with the Chinaman, be handed over to the three complainants, who, owing to having been swindled out of all they had by defendants, were now perfectly destitute.

His Worship sentenced the two culprits on the charge of larceny under section 3 of Ordinance 7, of 1865, to six months' hard labour each, and ordered the money found, a total of \$394, to be restored to complainants.

EXPORT CARGOS.

Per M.M. steamer *Indra*, sailed on the 23rd September. For Marseilles:—156 bales raw silk, 268 bales waste silk, 2 cases silks, 6 cases feathers, 8 cases curries. For Havre:—1 case furs. For Lyons:—264 bales raw silk. For London:—21 bales raw silk, 130 bales waste silk. Per steamer *Stagelachna*, sailed on the 27th September. For New York:—23,988 rolls mulling, 2,014 boxes cassia, 1,938 pkgs. fire-crackers, 1,300 boxes palm-oil, 1,077 cases fans, 941 boxes tea, 842 bales rattan, 600 cases leather brushes, 600 cases ginger, 405 cases strawbrides, 103 cases Chinaware, 84 bales canvas, 70 cases galls, 32 cases tannin, 30 bales rushbats, 30 cases stannised oil, 516 pkgs. merchandise.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

Messrs. Vernon & Smyth say in their weekly share report, dated Hongkong, 18th October:—A moderate business has been transacted during the week under review, and rates in many instances have improved.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai have ruled somewhat easier than before, but no material change is made in the rate, which stands at \$620 sellers. The London quotation is unchanged at \$62. 5s. 0d. Nationals are on offer at quotations.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Unions have improved to \$325 with sales and further buyers. China Traders sold at \$80 and are obtainable at the rate. North China are wanted at \$115. Canton Insurances are in demand at \$115 ex the dividend of \$13 for 1900, paid this day.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao sold at \$344 and are in further request. Indo-China have been placed at \$147, \$148 and \$149, and \$150 is now asked. China-Manila are steady at \$60. Douglases have sold at \$47 and there are further sellers. Star Fireworks (old), are wanted at \$24; the new shares are obtainable at \$24. Shell Transports are offering at the reduced rate of \$2. 5s. 0d.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars sold and are required for \$150. Lunsons have further declined to \$27 with sellers.

Mining.—Fanjong has receded to \$44 with sellers. Jolemas are wanted at \$44. Raubs are obtainable at \$14.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa have sold at \$290 and \$287, and are in request at the latter rate. Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves have declined to \$297, with sellers. New Amoy Docks are quiet at \$23.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands have been placed at \$193 and are quiet. Kowloon Lands are quiet at \$314. West Point have been placed at the improved rate of \$80, and are still wanted. Hongkong Hotels have sold at improving rates from \$133 to \$136 and are in demand at the higher figure. Humphreys Estates are in demand at \$134.

COTTON MILLS.—There are no changes to report in the quotations for the northern mills. Hongkong Cottons have advanced to \$13 with buyers.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Green Island Cements have improved to \$22 with buyers. A. S. Watsons have sold at \$18 and are offering. Electric are wanted at \$13 (old) and \$61 (new). Ropes have buyers at \$175. Transvaals are in request at \$280. China Providents are in the market at \$20. Alhambra Cigars have further declined to \$500 nominal.

MEMOS.—William Powell, Limited, statutory general meeting to-morrow, the 19th instant. Fanjong Mining Company, Limited, notify that a final call of \$1 per share is due on the 15th November next.

C 312.00 PER DOZ.

L THE BEST

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B PRICE.

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OLD

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312.00 PER DOZ

H. PRICE & CO.

12, QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong, 10th October, 1901. [316]

THE

ROBINSON

PIANO CO., LTD.

"WASHBURN"

MANDOLINES.

GUITARS.

BANJOS

AT

COST PRICE

TO CLEAR PRESENT STOCK.

Hongkong, 14th October, 1901. [2063]

DAVID CORSAIR & SONS

MERCHANT NAVY

NAVY BOILED

LONG FLAX

RELANCE CROWN

TARPAULING

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & CO.,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

ATTENTION is called to the AUCTION SALE of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., now being held at the House of the late Mr. J. J. FRANCIS, K.C., Magdalen Terrace, Magazine Gap.

The Sale will be resumed TO-DAY, at 11 A.M., commencing with 4408.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 19th October, 1901. [2665]

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THERE will be NO COMPETITION TO-DAY (SATURDAY), the 19th inst., but the Range will be open for Practice.

ALEX. MACKENZIE, Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 19th October, 1901. [191]

WANTED.

A PORTUGUESE CLERK for Bangkok; one with knowledge of shorthand and typewriting preferred.

Apply, stating Salary, to—
K.
Care of Office of this Paper.

Hongkong, 19th October, 1901. [2668]

POSTPONEMENT.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI.

THE Company's Steamship.

"HALLOONG."

Captain Bathurst, will be despatched for the above port TO-DAY, the 19th inst., at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—
DOUGLAS LAMPAK & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 19th October, 1901. [2666]

POSTPONEMENT.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship.

"HAICHING."

Captain Davis, will be despatched for the above ports on MONDAY, the 21st inst., at DAYLIGHT.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—
DOUGLAS LAMPAK & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 19th October, 1901. [2667]

POSTPONEMENT.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship.

"HAICHING."

Captain Davis, will be despatched for the above ports on MONDAY, the 21st inst., at DAYLIGHT.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—
DOUGLAS LAMPAK & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 19th October, 1901. [2668]

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Hongkong, 19th October, 1901. [2669]

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Hongkong, 19th October, 1901. [2671]

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Hongkong, 19th October, 1901. [2672]

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Hongkong, 19th October, 1901. [2673]

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Hongkong, 19th October, 1901. [2676]

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Hongkong, 19th October, 1901. [2682]

POSTPONEMENT.

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Hongkong, 19th October, 1901. [2683]

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Hongkong, 19th October, 1901. [2684]

POSTPONEMENT.

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Executor of the late Mr. J. J. FRANCIS, K.C., to sell by Public Auction, TO-DAY (SATURDAY), the 19th inst., at 11 A.M. within the Residence MAGDALEN TERRACE, MAGDALEN GAP, The Whole of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

herein contained, comprising:

BECHERCHE BLACKWOOD TABLES, STOOLS, &c., DRAWING-ROOM FURNITURE, PEKING CUBOIS, SILK GOODS, IVORIES &c., One Pair MASSIVE SILVER LAMPS, One LAMP on OLD DRESSEN CHINA STAND, One Pair READING LAMPS on BLACKWOOD STANDS

TIENTSIN CARPET and RUGS (nearly new), PAINTINGS and ENGRAVINGS, COUCH, CHAIRS, &c., SIDEBBOARD, DINING TABLE and CHAIRS, DINNER WAGON, SET OF VALUABLE GLASS

WARE, ONE RUSSIAN SAMOVOR, NAPPY, CUTLERY and SILVER WARE, DINNER and DESSERT SERVICES, BRUSSELS CARPET, DOUBLE and SINGLE BRASS and IRON BED-STEADS, MARLBOROUGH WARDROBE with "PLATE-GLASS" DOOR, BOOK-CASES, and a Large Number of CLASSICAL and Other WORKS in ENGLISH and GERMAN, MARBLE CLOCK, One Pair OLD DRESSEN CHINA VASES (hand-painted), &c., &c., PANTRY and KITCHEN REQUISITES as usual.

And

A Large Assortment of PALMS and other PLANTS with POTS and STANDS, and one BICYCLE (nearly new).

Terms:—As usual.

On View on Thursday, the 17th inst. For Further Particulars, apply to

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 15th October, 1901. [2623]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

MONDAY, the 21st October, 1901, at 2.45 P.M., at No. 4, CENTURY CHURCH, KENNEDY ROAD (the Residence of Dr. C. G. GRELACH),

The Whole of his VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

comprising:—

FINELY CARVED BLACKWOOD TABLES and PLACQUES, BOOKCASES, MARLBOROUGH OVERMANS, WARDROBES, WASHSTANDS and WRITING TABLE, DINING TABLE, DINNER WAGGONS, CHIFFONIER, HAT- STANDS, CARPET, RUGS and CURTAINS, a Quantity of PHOTOGRAPHIC GEAR, &c., &c., &c.

Also

A Quantity of PLANTS in POTS. On View from Saturday, the 19th October. Catalogues will be issued.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 16th October, 1901. [2639]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

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Hongkong, 16th October, 1901. [2639]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

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BUSINESS DIRECTORY

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"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE.
The only office in China having European
taught workmen. Equal to Home Work.

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Contractor, 30, D'Aguiar Street. Local
and Coast Port Buildings, Timber, Brick
and Granite.
Mechanics engaged, Estimates given

CHEMISTS DRUGGISTS, &c.

THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
Chemists and Druggists, High-class As-
sorted Waters, Dealers in Photographic
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FURNITURE WAREHOUSEMEN

A CHEE & CO., Established 1859.
Every Household Requisite, Depot for
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MAISON LEVY HERMANOS,
Diamond Merchants and Watchmakers, 40,
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100 House Street, Top Floor. Permanent
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M. MUMBY, JAPANESE ARTIST.
Bromide and Crayon Enlargements and
also colouring Photos and relief Photos.
Views of China and Manila. Work
done for Amateurs; No. 8a, Queen's
Road Central.

PRINTING

"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE.
Proofs read by Englishmen.

STOREKEEPERS

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,
Navy Contractors, Shipchangers, Sail-
makers, Provision and Coal Merchants,
Praya Central, next Hongkong Hotel.

BISMARCK & CO.,
Navy Contractors, Ship Chandeliers,
Provision and Coal Merchants, Sail-
makers, &c. Fresh Water supplied to
Vessels in the Harbour.

KWONG SANG & CO.,
Shipchangers, Sailmakers, Hardware,
Engineers, Tools, Brass and Iron Mer-
chandise, 144, Des Voeux Road.

MORE & SEYMOUR,
43 and 45, Des Voeux Road. Shipchangers,
Sailmakers, Riggers, Commission Agents
and General Storekeepers; Sole Agents
for Shipowners' Commission ("Grey
hound Brand") and Blundell
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TAILORS

R. HAUGHTON & CO.,
Navy Military and Court, 15, Queen's Road,
Opposite Kuhn's Confectionery.

TOBACCONISTS

D. S. DADY BURJOR, "Los Filipinos,"
Importer of the Best Manila Cigars; 25
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DROZ & CO.,
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Watches and Clocks by competent
European experts, at moderate rates.

OREGON LUMBER.

THE Undersigned, being closely connected
with the leading MILLS at PORT-
LAND and PUGET SOUND, are always pre-
pared to book orders for any specifications at
LOWEST RATES.

SIEMSEN & CO.

Hongkong, 14th February, 1901. [50]

KWONG FUNG YUEN,
TIMBER MERCHANTS,
No. 223, Des Voeux Road West, Hongkong.
Have always on hand a large stock of
the following:—
AMERICAN PINE AND FIR, BANGKOK
TEAKWOOD, HARDWOOD, &c., &c.
(In Logs and Planks).
An inspection is respectfully solicited.
Hongkong, 6th September, 1901. [2282]

CARBOLINUM-AVENARIUS

USED FOR OVER TWENTY YEARS.
Thoroughly reliable preservative for Wood
and Stone against White Ants, Decay, Fungus
Rot, and Dampness.

Sole Agents for China,
LUTGENS, EINSTADT & CO.,
Hongkong, 31st August, 1897.

H. F. CARMICHAEL

CONSULTING ENGINEER,
SURVEYOR AND CONTRACTOR,
QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

TELEGRAMS: "CARMICHAEL," HONGKONG.
A B C Code, 4th Edition.
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Lieber's Standard Code.
TELEPHONE: 232.
Hongkong, 21st June, 1901. [1654]

R. J. REMEDIOS

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL STAMP
DEALER.

No. 37, CAINE ROAD, HONGKONG.
Will be glad to send STAMPS on approval
to any address on receipt of satisfactory refer-
ences.

Is also prepared to purchase used POSTAGE
STAMPS in Large or Small Quantities for Cash.
AGENTS WANTED.
15 to 25 per cent. Discount Allowed. [1306]

[ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.]
BITTEN AT MONTE CARLO.

BY
THE REV. E. J. HARDY
(Author of "How to be Happy Though Married,"
"Mr. Thomas Atkins," &c.).

(Continued.)

CHAPTER III.

An opportunity of returning to England did not come for nearly two years, or until the command of his whole had terminated, and then Wyndham got long leave of absence, and the promise that when it was ended he would be sent to his regimental depot. Here was a chance for an alliance between Hymen and Mara. One morning, an officer who was Wyndham's most intimate friend, and who had got a farthing, and was going to leave the P. and O. steamer at Brindisi, and go to the Riviera where his people were stopping: would he accompany him? Wyndham agreed to do so, and the young men started off in high spirits. They next found their friend at the large fashionable Hotel Britannique at Mentone. Many of the guests are walking about after their breakfast amidst orange and other semi-tropical trees in the grounds in front of the hotel. They are smoking, talking, and listening to strolling singers. After each song coins are thrown down from bedroom windows to reward the performers. But not from one window, for in this a young lady is very ill, and her attendants are not likely to pay for music which grates upon her nerves and prevents her from sleeping after a restless feverish night. On the following day when Wyndham was walking down a passage to his room, this sick girl was carried past him, and Wyndham had ordered her to be moved into a larger apartment. Could he believe his eyes? Was it his own Margaret? How came she to be here, and so ill? Dick Wyndham had not written to her heard from Margaret Bingham for a considerable time. He had not told her that he was returning to England, because he was afraid that at the last moment he might not get leave, and because he wished to come as a surprise. As for Margaret, she had been travelling about with a much loved aunt, who had become very delicate, and was too busy and too low spirited to write. On coming to Mentone she got a chill from the Mistral wind which settled upon her lungs.

After the girl had been carried past him, and Wyndham had recovered from the feeling of bewilderment which he had experienced on recognising her, he went to the office of the hotel, and asked the name of the sick lady who occupied No. 118. The lady who had ordered her to be moved into a larger apartment, and asked to be allowed to see her niece. The request was granted at Margaret's desire. Being her lover acted like a tonic on the sick girl. The agreeable surprise, and the fact that he was on his way to England to make her his own caused Margaret so much happiness that her health immediately improved. Wyndham was a great believer in the curative power of sunshine. He used to quote the proverb, "Where the sun comes in the doctor goes out," and he did not cease until he had persuaded Margaret's aunt to allow her to be carried into one of the balconies, so well situated that it was a veritable sun bath. Here the young people spent most of the day together, but Margaret, though enjoying Dick's love, felt that it was not so enthusiastic and self-forgetful as it had been when in its first stage. To sit by her side was delightful at first, but the pleasure had not enough "go" and action to console to suit Wyndham's energetic and somewhat selfish nature. "Why don't you get up, and walk and drive like the others?" he once asked, half in jest. And as she could not do this he sometimes left her and joined picnic and riding parties. Margaret noticed that it was at the suggestion of two American girls, who thought much of an English officer, that Dick did this, and then the necessity of jealousy was added to the burden of bodily sickness. Indeed the tables were now turned. Once Margaret had been so cool to Dick that he had been told to buy a box of cigars and think of them rather than of her; now she was much more in love with the successful officer who had acquired polish and savoir faire than he was with her. Absence had increased the love of Margaret, but it had decreased that of Dick.

CHAPTER IV.

"When are you going to have your first kiss at Monte Carlo, Wyndham?" asked his travelling companion, another young man who had joined them. "I'm not going to make any attempt to break the bank," he replied. "I have very little money, and very much to do with it, and in my opinion the man who does not bet is better than a better." "But surely you won't be so near without trying your luck just once? Think out a 'system' and have the courage to back it up if it's only with a five-franc piece. We are going over after lunch in the 'gamblers' train,' and you must bet with us." "No thank you," replied Dick. "A man who is going home to be married as I am cannot afford to throw away money. I may walk the five or seven miles, which is it? to Monte Carlo, for the sake of the views along the road, and because I am curious to see the beautiful hell, but I'm precious little chance they'll get out of me." One of Wyndham's hotel acquaintances, hearing the last remark, said that he would also like to see the Casino, and he knew Monte Carlo well, he would be happy to show it to him if he desired his companionship. They set off, and never had Wyndham such a beautiful walk. The colours of the sea and of the rocks, the majestic hills upon the land side, the dark green of orange trees, the light green and silver grey of eucalyptus and olive—these all bathed in the just-warm enough sunshine of a spring day made a scene not easily forgotten.

When they came near the town Wyndham's companion said to him, "We had better knock the dust off our boots, put on gloves if we have them, and do what we can to make ourselves look respectable. Monte Carlo is as gilded as it is wicked, and the soldiers belonging to the Prince's army of thirty-five men have orders to prevent people entering the town who are not dressed like ladies and gentlemen."

A stroll round the town and through the beautiful gardens of the Casino, listening to the band on the terrace, afternoon tea looking not without disgust at the crowd of people who during this occupied the time until the hour came for the train by which Wyndham and his friend resolved to return to Mentone. It brought them in time for table d'hôte dinner, at which all the talk was about the wonderful luck of one and the splendid "system" for breaking the bank of another. Wyndham's curiosity was so much aroused that he accepted the invitation of his friend to go with him another day to the Casino and see the thing out. This decision was greatly owing to the wishes of Margaret. Facts which she had heard since coming into the neighbourhood of Monte Carlo made her dread the place. She told Dick of two Scotch ladies who came to the Hotel Britannique, and went over one afternoon only to see Monte Carlo. They lost

everything in the Casino, and their tickets back to Scotland had to be paid by the proprietors. They were old, and so they were bitten by the gambling craze. She also related how just before Dick arrived a diamond merchant stopping at their hotel had committed suicide. One night on returning from Monte Carlo, he said to a gentleman in the smoking-room, "Have a game of billiards with me, and don't let us bet on it just for a change." "The gentleman himself told me," said Margaret, "and thought that 'just for a change' was very pathetic. The diamond merchant had been gambling so much about everything that it was a pleasant change for him to play a game without betting. Unfortunately he returned next day to the tables, lost all, went to Paris to try and raise money, did not succeed, and shot himself. Beware then, my dearest, and don't give yourself away. You know that you are mine, and not your own." But Dick was not the simple boy he had been when he went to India, and Margaret had not as much influence over him. This she felt, and also his thoughtless selfishness in joining pleasure parties and leaving her alone. The worry brought on a relapse, and pneumonia set in. Of this Dick was unaware when he started with his friend for a second visit to Monte Carlo. They set out in the morning before the doctor had paid his visit, and pronounced Margaret to be dangerously ill. Wyndham admitted the rooms of the Casino, and was surprised that there was so little excitement amongst the players. They sat at long tables as quietly as if they were doing business in a bank. One thing, however, he did see which was different from banking business. An English girl had won, and had extended her hand for the money. Fast as lightning a dark-looking, Jewish-faced Russian put out his hand, and swept in the coin. The lady looked all colour and looked appealingly to the croupier for justice, but the Casino is a palace of gambling, and not of justice, and for fear of a row the croupier nodded to the man to keep the money. At Monte Carlo appearances are everything, and morality is nothing. Wyndham was so disgusted at the sight of the young lady almost fainting, and having to be helped out of the room, that he left it himself.

On another day, Wyndham, without telling Margaret, returned to Monte Carlo. He was not going to be tied by the apron strings of any woman, even though she were sick, and the love of his youth, and, as for danger, he was not the sort of man, he fancied, who would be bitten by the gambling craze.

After Wyndham had been some time in the Casino, he thought that he would venture one five-franc piece just to have the experience of the thing. He did so, and was unfortunate enough to win which made him feel his luck again. He won, as he also did when for a third time he put money on.

Would he now go away? He was ashamed to do so for people had come around to see the great luck of the newcomer. He might surely risk the money he had won. He did risk it and lost. So badly bitten was he by the gambling mania that he drew from his bank nearly all his savings, and brought them to the Casino. At first he won, then he lost, and then he lost all. When he came back, he found that Margaret, the enthusiastic lover he had felt when he first saw her come back. If he had taken her advice, he reflected, he would have been delivered from all.

Hurrying wildly from the accursed Casino and town, he returned to Mentone resolved, after writing a farewell letter to Margaret and arranging some other matters, to use against himself the revolver he had often fired at. At the Mentone railway station he met by a messenger who had been sent to find him, and to say that Miss Bingham was dying, and wished to see him. Wyndham was so shocked by the message that he thought no more of destroying himself. The resolution was the product of bad temper and of the feverish selfishness which is in the air of Monte Carlo. It was harder to live, but duty demanded the harder alternative.

He decided to confess everything to Margaret—his squandered savings, his intended suicide, his sorrow for not having taken her advice. He would tell her too that he never meant to be unkind, but that he had been carried away by the excitement of a gambling atmosphere. He would assure her that the strong first love of boyhood had returned, and that no one else could take her place in his heart. Alas! there was no time. Richard Wyndham had only entered Margaret Bingham's room and spoken a few words when her soul passed beyond the changes and chances of Monte Carlo (chances) of this mortal life. "Then and there Wyndham knelt down, vowed that he would renounce gambling and everything else that she could not approve, and implored her spirit to forgive him for not being more worthy of her. And now he is looking forward to that perfect marriage day. "When earth's lost love shall live once more, When luck and loss shall pass away, And all find all not found before."

[THE END.]

Next Week—"A FATAL FEAR," BY THE LADY MIDDLETON.

SINGING, PIANO, MANDO-

LINE, BANJO, &c.

SIGNOR CATTANEO

has RESUMED TUITION.

TERMS: ... 310 per Month.

(Two Lessons per Week).

Care of ROBINSON PIANO CO

Hongkong, 22nd April, 1901. [1321-1]

LESSONS IN FRENCH.

NEW and easy method of learning French

in a few months, mainly by conversation

by a Frenchman. Terms very moderate.

Please address—

B. R.,

Care of Office of this Paper,

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1901. [2135]

SKIN TORTURES

And Every Distressing Irritation of the Skin
and Scalp Instantly Relieved by a
Bath with CUTICURA SOAP

And a single anointing with CUTICURA, the great skin cure and purifier of exfoliants. This is the purest, sweetest, most speedy, permanent, and economical treatment for torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusty, and pimply skin and scalp humours with loss of hair, and has received the endorsement of physicians, chemists, and nurses throughout the world.



Millions of Women

USE CUTICURA SOAP, exclusively, for treating, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for clearing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for itching irritations, inflammations, and eruptions, of too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for every sensitive skin purpose which readily suggest themselves to women, and especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP contains delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odours. Kneaded Cuticura soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, and hair, and however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in One Soap at One Price, the BEST skin and complexion soap, the BEST hair soap, and the BEST body soap in the world.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour, Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle; CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal; and CUTICURA Resolvent, to cool and cleanse the blood. A Six-Week Cure is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, and humbling skin, scalp, and blood humours, such as Eczema, Scabies, Itch, Ringworm, and all the skin diseases which afflict the human race. CUTICURA SOAP is sold in all the principal cities of the world. Sole Depot: R. TOWERS & CO., Sydney, N.S.W. Sole African Depot: LEITCH & CO., Cape Town. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," free. FORTY DOLLARS AND OVER. COPIES, Boston, U.S.A.

[59-13]



Manufactured only by LAMBERT & BUTLER, LTD., LONDON, ENGLAND. [2650-3]

SWEET CAPORAL
Cigarettes
Purest & Best.
Packed in
10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100
Round Tins.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE
MANUFACTURED BY
THE AMERICAN TOBACCO CO.
U.S.A.

TRY NAVY CUT
ATC
A GENTLEMAN'S SMOKE
Supplied in Three Grades.
Mild Medium & Strong.
PACKED IN
AIR TIGHT VACUUM TINS
MANUFACTURED BY
THE AMERICAN TOBACCO CO. U.S.A.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"KIAUTSCHOU,"
OF THE HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE,
having arrived, Consignees of Goods are hereby
informed that their Goods, with the exception
of Opium, Treasure, and Valuables, are being
landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns
of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and
Godown Co., Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery
may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless
notice to the contrary be given before 2 P.M.,
To-morrow, the 15th inst.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remain-
ing undelivered after the 21st inst., will be sub-
ject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to
be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on TUESDAY, the 22nd inst., and
THURSDAY, the 24th inst., at 9.30 A.M.

All claims must reach us before the 3rd
November, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the
undersigned.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 15th October, 1901. [9]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"DARJANUS"

are hereby notified that the Cargo is being dis-
charged into Craft, and/or landed at the Go-
dovns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf
and Godown Company, Ltd., and that the Cargo
will be at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will
be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on
and after the 16th inst.

Optional Cargo will be landed unless notice
has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

Goods undelivered after the 23rd inst. will
be subject to rent. All damaged Goods
must be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined at 11 A.M. on the 21st inst.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 14th October, 1901. [15]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FROM ANWERP, LONDON AND
STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"GLENSHIEL"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees
of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their
Goods are being landed at their risk into the Go-
dovns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf
and Godown Co., Limited, at Kowloon, where
such consignees will be sorted out mark by
mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as
the Goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 20th inst. will
be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

All damaged packages must be left in the
Godovns, and a certificate of the damage ob-
tained from the Godown Co. within ten days
after the steamer's arrival, after which no
claims will be received.

McGREGOR BROS. & GOW.
Hongkong, 14th October, 1901. [2613]

Clarke's
Blood
Mixture

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND

RESTORER

IS WARRANTED TO CURE THE BLOOD from

all impurities from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Dis-
eases, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, it
is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It

Cures Old Sores.

Cures Sores on the Neck.

Cures Sore Legs.

Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.

Cures Scurvy.

Cures Ulcers.

Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.

Cures Glandular Swellings.

Cleans the Blood from an impure Matter from which
ever cause arising.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.

It cures the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is so much in demand, and war-
ranted free from anything injurious to the most deli-
cate constitutions of either sex, the Proprietors solicit
sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Mr. Stephen Morgan writes: "I have suffered since
1880 with a terrible rheumatic leg, and have been un-
der five doctors. I also attended two hospitals, but
at one they suggested that I should have my leg off,
and at the other that I should have the veins lashed
and tied up. You may guess my feelings, therefore, I
found myself now cured by taking 'Clarke's Blood
Mixture' and applying 'Clarke's Mineraline Salve',
especially as I have a family of eight children. My
leg measured 18 in. round nearest the knee, and was
part of my work I have done on my knees. The mat-
ter coming from my leg was as black as soot, but it
has now completely healed up, and I am out of agony,
able to walk to and fro for the first eight years. I
must say I think my cure a marvellous one. I com-
menced taking 'Clarke's Blood Mixture' in July, 1899,
and the cost has been one small bottle to try the effect
first, and having the proper remedy, then ten large
ones, also a few pots of the salve, and my leg not
off. I have spent pounds in other remedies, but they
have been no good to me. I shall be pleased to answer
any questions, and I shall be glad to have doctors call
on my leg for themselves. You can make any use of
this letter for the public good."

"31, Mulken-road, St. John's-road, Upper Hollo-
way, London, N. W. 10, E. 1899."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WON-
DERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS

OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles, 2s. 6d.
each, and in cases containing six times the quantity,
11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great
majority of long-standing cases BY ALL CHEMISTS
and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout
the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MID-
LAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture
should see that they get the genuine article. Worth-
less imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed
off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln
and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, Eng-
land," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and
"Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture" blown in the
bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

QUAN WAH & CO.,
DEALERS IN
ITALIAN MARBLE AND GRANITE
MONUMENTS.

DESIGNS & PRICES ON APPLICATION
at No. 1, Queen's Road East, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 17th October, 1901. [2646]

THE
Allenburys' Foods.

PROGRESSIVE DIETARY, unique in providing nourishment suited to the growing digestive powers of young
infants from birth upwards, and free from dangerous germs.

"Allenburys' Milk Food No. 1

Specially adapted to the first three months of life.

"Allenburys' Milk Food No. 2

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections, commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked A, nearest Hongkong B, midway between Hongkong and Kowloon C, and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf D, together with the number denoting the section.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's
2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier.
3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard.
4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

| DESTINATION | VESSEL'S NAME | FLAG & REG. | BERTH | CAPTAIN | FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO | TO BE DESPATCHED |
|--|------------------|-------------|-------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| LONDON, &c., via PORTS OF CALL. | BENGAL | Brit. str. | 2 m. | A. L. Valentini | P. & O. S. N. Co. | On 26th inst., at Noon. |
| LONDON | CANTON | Brit. str. | 2 m. | C.F. Lockstone, R.N.R. | P. & O. S. N. Co. | Today, at Noon. |
| LONDON | CAICHAS | Brit. str. | 2 m. | Butterfield & Swire | Butterfield & Swire | On 29th inst. |
| LONDON | NESTOR | Brit. str. | 2 m. | Butterfield & Swire | Butterfield & Swire | On 12th November. |
| LONDON & ANTWERP via MARSEILLES, &c. | MAISON | Brit. str. | 2 m. | R. Trent | NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA | On 1st Nov., at Daylight. |
| LIVERPOOL DIRECT | AWA MARU | Jap. str. | 2 m. | W. Franks | BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE | On 15th November. |
| BREMEN, via PORTS OF CALL. | SACHSEN | Ger. str. | 2 m. | Christian | MESSAGERIES MARITIMES | On 31st inst., at Noon. |
| MARSEILLES, &c., via PORTS OF CALL. | DAEDANUS | Ger. str. | 2 m. | Zurhosen | MESSAGERIES MARITIMES | On 21st inst., at 1 P.M. |
| HAYRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG | LAOS | Ger. str. | 2 m. | Forck | HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE | Today. |
| HAYRE & HAMBURG | KUNTSBERG | Ger. str. | 2 m. | Zurhosen | HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE | On 2nd November. |
| HAYRE & HAMBURG | DAMBERG | Ger. str. | 2 m. | Forck | HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE | On 16th November. |
| HAYRE & HAMBURG | SEGOWIA | Ger. str. | 2 m. | Zurhosen | HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE | On 30th November. |
| HAYRE & HAMBURG | MARBURG | Ger. str. | 2 m. | Zurhosen | HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE | On 14th December. |
| HAYRE & HAMBURG | SUEVIA | Ger. str. | 2 m. | Borck | HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE | On 28th December. |
| HAYRE & HAMBURG | NUEBNBERG | Ger. str. | 2 m. | Mayer | HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE | On 11th January. |
| HAYRE & HAMBURG | SERBIA | Ger. str. | 2 m. | Brehmer | HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE | On 26th inst. |
| NEW YORK via PORTS & SUEZ CANAL | BATSUMA | Brit. str. | 2 m. | Doddwell & Co., Limited | DODWELL & CO., LIMITED | On or about 25th inst. |
| NEW YORK | MANUEL LLAGUNA | Amr. ship. | 1 m. | Shewan, Tomes & Co. | SHEWAN, TOMES & CO. | On 12th November. |
| NEW YORK | CLAYDALE | Ger. str. | 2 m. | Shewan, Tomes & Co. | SHEWAN, TOMES & CO. | On 10th November. |
| NEW YORK via SUEZ CANAL | ADANA | Brit. str. | 1 m. | F. P. Bement | SHEWAN, TOMES & CO. | On 15th December. |
| NEW YORK via SUEZ CANAL | ASAMA | Brit. str. | 2 m. | R. Archibald, R.N.R. | CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO. | On 23rd inst. |
| VANCOUVER, via SHANGHAI, &c. | EMPEROR OF CHINA | Brit. str. | 2 m. | E. Beetham, R.N.R. | CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO. | On 3rd November. |
| VICTORIA, B.C., & TACOMA via SHANGHAI, &c. | TARTAR | Brit. str. | 2 m. | W. Franks | DODWELL & CO., LIMITED | Today, at 4 P.M. |
| SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, &c. | GLINOGLIE | Jap. str. | 2 m. | P. L. Pyne | NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA | On 29th inst., at Noon. |
| SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, &c. | KINSHU MARU | Amr. str. | 2 m. | O. & O. S. S. Co. | O. & O. S. S. Co. | On 6th Nov., at Noon. |
| SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, &c. | DORIC | Jap. str. | 2 m. | Butterfield & Swire | BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE | On 26th inst. |
| SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, &c. | NIPPON MARU | Jap. str. | 2 m. | Gibb, Livingston & Co. | GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO. | On 24th inst., at 4 P.M. |
| SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, &c. | STRATHGYLE | Brit. str. | 2 m. | NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA | NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA | On 25th inst., at 4 P.M. |
| AUSTRALIAN PORTS | YAWATA MARU | Jap. str. | 2 m. | Butterfield & Swire | BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE | On 12th November. |
| AUSTRALIAN PORTS | CHANGSHI | Amr. str. | 2 m. | Sander, Wierler & Co. | SANDER, WIERLER & CO. | Today, at Daylight. |
| AUSTRALIAN PORTS | MAQUIS BACQUEHEM | Amr. str. | 2 m. | C. C. Talbot, R.N.R. | P. & O. S. N. Co. | On or about 21st inst. |
| YOKOHAMA & KOBE | HITACHI MARU | Jap. str. | 2 m. | S. J. G. Parsons | NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA | On 24th inst., at Noon. |
| YOKOHAMA & KOBE | TOKA MARU | Jap. str. | 2 m. | Butterfield & Swire | BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE | On 20th inst. |
| YOKOHAMA & KOBE | FACHOI | Brit. str. | 2 m. | Messageries Maritimes | MESSAGERIES MARITIMES | On or about 21st inst. |
| YOKOHAMA & KOBE | ANAN | Brit. str. | 2 m. | R. T. Cook, R.N.R. | P. & O. S. N. Co. | On or about 26th inst. |
| YOKOHAMA & KOBE | PARRAMATTA | Brit. str. | 2 m. | G. W. Cockman, R.N.R. | P. & O. S. N. Co. | On or about 30th inst. |
| YOKOHAMA & KOBE | MAZAGON | Brit. str. | 2 m. | Mitsui Bussan Kaisha | MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA | On 30th inst. |
| YOKOHAMA & KOBE | MAIDZURU MARU | Jap. str. | 2 m. | Mitsui Bussan Kaisha | MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA | On 23rd inst., at Daylight. |
| YOKOHAMA & KOBE | ANPING MARU | Jap. str. | 2 m. | Mitsui Bussan Kaisha | MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA | Today, at 4 P.M. |
| YOKOHAMA & KOBE | DAIGI MARU | Jap. str. | 2 m. | Douglas LaPrairie & Co. | DOUGLAS LAPRAIRIE & CO. | On 24th inst., at Daylight. |
| YOKOHAMA & KOBE | HAICHO | Brit. str. | 2 m. | Douglas LaPrairie & Co. | DOUGLAS LAPRAIRIE & CO. | Today, at 3 P.M. |
| YOKOHAMA & KOBE | HAICHO | Brit. str. | 2 m. | Jardine, Matheson & Co. | JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. | On 24th inst., at 5 P.M. |
| YOKOHAMA & KOBE | LOONGSANG | Brit. str. | 2 m. | Shewan, Tomes & Co. | SHEWAN, TOMES & CO. | On 25th inst. |
| YOKOHAMA & KOBE | PERLA | Brit. str. | 2 m. | Butterfield & Swire | BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE | On 26th inst., at 4 P.M. |
| YOKOHAMA & KOBE | SUNGKIAN | Jap. str. | 2 m. | NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA | NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA | On 12th November. |
| YOKOHAMA & KOBE | YAWATA MARU | Jap. str. | 2 m. | Butterfield & Swire | BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE | On 25th inst., at Noon. |
| YOKOHAMA & KOBE | CHANGSHA | Brit. str. | 2 m. | NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA | NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA | |
| YOKOHAMA & KOBE | KAGOSHIMA MARU | Jap. str. | 2 m. | | | |

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.
Oct. 18, ARIAKE MARU, Japanese str., 2,900, T. Tashiki, Japan 12th Oct., Conl.—M. B. KAISHA.
Oct. 18, DAIGI MARU, Jap. str., 847, Kitano, Swatow 17th October, General.—M. B. KAISHA.
Oct. 18, DORIC, British str., 4,575, H. Smith, R.N.R., San Francisco 20th September, Honolulu 27th, Yokohama 10th October, Kobe 11th, Nagasaki 13th and Shanghai 14th, Mails and General.—O. & O. S. S. Co.
Oct. 18, DORIC, French str., 3,750, Vediane, Haiphong 13th October.—MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
Oct. 18, FOCKSANG, British str., 991, R. V. Anderson, Chio 2nd Oct., General.—JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.
Oct. 18, INDEPENDENT, German str., 871, A. Hols, Chio 12th October, General.—SANDER, WIERLER & CO.
Oct. 18, MARBURG, German str., 5,900, Lacharrie, Hamburg 4th Sept., General.—HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.
Oct. 18, RAPTOR, British str., 1,889, C. Bland, Swatow 13th October, Conl.—SWAN, TOMES & CO.
Oct. 18, SULLBERG, German str., 782, J. Jesson, Canton 18th Oct., General.—STREMSSEN & CO.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.
19th October.
Aparade, German str., for Hoihow.
Fookeng, British str., for Canton.
Fushun, British str., for Shanghai.
Hakata Maru, Japanese str., for Singapore.
Indrapura, British str., for Moji.
Kosuga Maru, Japanese str., for Nagasaki.
Koenigsberg, German str., for Singapore.
DEPARTURES.
18th October.
FUSHUN, British str., for Shanghai.
HAKATA MARU, Japanese str., for London.
INDRAPURA, British str., for Portland.
KASUGA MARU, Japanese str., for Japan.
MACDUFF, British str., for Moji.
NIVE, French transport, for Tonkin.
PARKMAN, British str., for Amoy.
PYRHEUS, British str., for London.
TACHIOU, German str., for Bangkok.
TRIESTE, Austrian str., for Trieste.
WYATFOA, British str., for Ningpo.
WINGANG, British str., for Swatow.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

19th October.
Kowloon Dock—Canton River, Eleano, Cebu, H.M.S. Argonaut, Yunnan.

SHIPPING REPORT.

The Japanese steamer *Daigi Maru*, from Swatow 17th inst., had moderate gale from N.E. with heavy following sea.
The British steamer *Raptor*, from Moji 13th inst., experienced very heavy N.E. gale with very heavy sea especially in Fomosa Channel, surface current setting 1 1/2 knots per hour S.W., weather moderating after passing Breaker Point.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.
(Calling at Timor, Port Darwin and Queensland Ports, and taking through Cargo to Adelaide, New Zealand, Tasmania, &c.)

THE Steamship.

"AUSTRALIAN."
Captain Helms will be despatched for the above ports on THURSDAY, the 24th inst., at 4 P.M.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber, which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

The Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B.—Return Tickets issued by this Company to and from Australia are available for return by the steamers of the China Navigation Company and vice versa.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.
Hongkong, 4th October, 1901. [2546]

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

POSTPONEMENT.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA.

THE Company's Steamship

"LOONGSANG."

Captain Weigall, will be despatched as above TO-DAY, the 19th inst., at 3 P.M.

This Steamer has superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, is fitted throughout with Electric Light, and carries a Doctor.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 17th October, 1901. [2562]

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

THE Company's Steamship

"MARQUIS BACQUEHEM."

Captain Bilsler, will leave for the above places TO-MORROW, the 20th inst., at DAYLIGHT.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SANDER, WIERLER & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 14th October, 1901. [6]

THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, LIMITED.

FOR TAMSUI, VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

THE Company's Steamship

"DAIGI MARU."

Captain Kitano, will be despatched for the above ports TO-MORROW, the 20th inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, Agents.

Hongkong, 14th October, 1901. [17]

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS-POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, PONDICHERRY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, DIBOUTI, EGYPT, MARSEILLES, MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS.

LONDON, HAYRE, BORDEAUX, ALSO

PORTS OF BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE.

ON MONDAY, the 21st October, 1901,

at 1 P.M., the Company's Steamship "LAOS," Captain Riquier, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, will leave this port for MARSEILLES via ports of call, WITHOUT TRANSHIPMENT.

Cargo and Special will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon, Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Special and Parcels until 3 P.M. on the 20th October. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and Value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

P. DE CHAMPMORIN, Acting Agent.
Hongkong, 9th October, 1901. [2]

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS-POSTE FRANCAIS.

FOR SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamship

"ANNAM."

Captain Sellier, will be despatched for the above ports on or about MONDAY NEXT, the 21st inst., instead of as previously notified.

For Freight or Passage, apply to P. DE CHAMPMORIN, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 17th October, 1901. [2]

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN, AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND VICTORIA, B.C.

SAFETY. SPEED. PUNCTUALITY.

"Empress" Twin Screw Steamships—6,000 Tons—10,000 Horse-Power—Speed 19 knots.

SAVING THREE TO SEVEN DAYS ACROSS THE PACIFIC.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).
"EMPEROR OF CHINA," Comdr. R. Archibald, R.N.R., WEDNESDAY, 23rd Oct., 1901
"TARTAR," 4,425 Tons, Comdr. E. Beetham, R.N.R., WEDNESDAY, 26th Nov., 1901
"EMPEROR OF INDIA," Comdr. O. P. Marshall, R.N.R., WEDNESDAY, 20th Nov., 1901
"ATHENIAN," 3,882 Tons, Capt. H. Mowat, WEDNESDAY, 4th Dec., 1901
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN," Comdr. H. Pybus, R.N.R., WEDNESDAY, 18th Dec., 1901

THE magnificent TWIN-SCREW STEAMSHIPS of this Line pass through the famous

INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA to VAN COUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS, saving THREE DAYS to a WEEK in the Trans-Pacific journey, and make connection at Vancouver with the PALATIAL OVERLAND TRAINS of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY, which leave daily, and cross the Continent to the PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE. Close connection is made at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, New York and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which passengers to Great Britain and the Continent are given choice of.

Passengers booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD. Return tickets to various points at reduced rates, Good for 6, 8, 9, and 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Navy, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

The attractive features of this Company's route embrace its PALATIAL STEAMSHIPS, (second to none in the World), the LUXURANCE OF ITS TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS (the Company having received the highest award for same at recent Chicago World Exhibition), and the diversity of MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SCENERY through which the Railway passes.

THE DINING CARS AND MOUNTAIN HOTELS of this route are owned and operated by the Company, and their appointments and Cuisine are unequalled.

SPECIAL EXTRA SERVICE.

The Company's Steamships "TARTAR" and "ATHENIAN" have now been placed on the Line between CHINA and JAPAN PORTS and VANCOUVER, as additional sailings, taking Cargo and Passengers for all points in CANADA and the UNITED STATES.

In addition to the excellent First Class Passenger accommodation, the "ATHENIAN" takes 2nd Cabin Passengers with accommodation for Passengers only. The run is usually made between YOKOHAMA and VANCOUVER in 14 Days.

For further information, Maps, Guides, Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to D. E. BROWN, General Agent, Pender's Street.

Hongkong, 1st October, 1901. [10]

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

FOR VICTORIA, B.C., AND TACOMA IN CONNECTION WITH

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

| Steamer. | Tons. | Captain. | Proposed Sailing |
|----------|-------|------------|------------------|
| GLENOGLE | 3,750 | W. Franks | November 1st |
| CLAYBURN | 3,325 | J. Barker | November 14th |
| BEAUMAR | 3,601 | W. Watt | November 26th |
| WYFIELD | 3,235 | G. Cartner | December 10th |

THE attention of Passengers is directed to the very cheap rates offered by this Line to the PACIFIC COAST and to the INTERIOR and EASTERN CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES and to EUROPE.

HONGKONG to LONDON, £52.
Excellent accommodation. First-class Table. Doctor and Stewardesses carried. Passengers to EUROPE may proceed by one of the First-Class ATLANTIC MAIL LINES.

HONGKONG to NEW YORK, £48.
The Railroad travelling is second to none on the American Continent; two trans-continental trains daily from Tacoma; Dining Car is attached to trans-continental trains day and night; TACOMA to NEW YORK in 4 1/2 days. Magnificent Scenery of the Rocky and Cascade Mountains. The YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK route.

HONGKONG to VICTORIA and TACOMA, £22.
The best route to the Klamath Gold Fields. Frequent sailings from VICTORIA and TACOMA to DYLA and St. MICHAEL.

Rates of Passage to other Points on application.
A Special Rate allowed to members of Government Service.

For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply to DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, General Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd October, 1901. [11]

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE. NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

OSTASIATISCHER FRACHTDAMPFER DIENST.

Taking Cargo at through rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, COPENHAGEN, LISBON, Oporto, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, TRINIST, GENOA, PORTS in the LEVANTE, BLACK SEA and BALTIC PORTS, NORTH and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.)

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

| STEAMERS. | DESTINATIONS. | SAILING DATES. |
|-------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| KOENIGSBERG | HAYRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG (Calling at Singapore and Penang) | On 19th Oct. Freight and Passengers. |
| HAMBURG | HAYRE & HAMBURG (Calling at Singapore and Penang) | On 2nd Nov. Freight. |
| SEGOWIA | HAYRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG (Calling at Singapore and Penang) | On 16th Nov. Freight. |
| MARBURG | HAYRE & HAMBURG (Calling at Singapore and Penang) | On 30th Nov. Freight. |
| SUEVIA | HAYRE & HAMBURG (Calling at Singapore and Penang) | On 14th Dec. Freight. |
| NUEBNBERG | HAYRE & HAMBURG (Calling at Singapore and Penang) | On 28th Dec. Freight. |
| SERBIA | HAYRE & HAMBURG (Calling at Singapore and Penang) | On 11th Jan. Freight. |

For Further Particulars, apply to HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE, HONGKONG OFFICE, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, No. 1.

Hongkong, 7th October, 1901. [1051]

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL ON REMARKS.

LONDON, &c., CANTON, Noon, 19th October } Freight or Passage.
YOKOHAMA, SHANGHAI, C.F. Lockstone, R.N.R. }
AND KOBE, JAPAN, About 20th October } Freight or Passage.
(Passing through the Inland Sea) C. C. Talbot, R.N.R. }
SHANGHAI, PARRAMATTA, About 26th October } Freight or Passage.
R. T. Cook, R.N.R. }

LONDON, &c., BENGAL, Noon, 26th October } See Special Advertisement.
A. L. Valentini }

SHANGHAI, MAZAGON, About 30th October } Freight only.
G. W. Cockman, R.N.R. }

PASSENGER SEASON 1902.

For MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH, ORIENTAL, 5,284 Tons, 29th March.
AND LONDON DIRECT, MALTA, 6,084 Tons, 12th April.

WITHOUT TRANSHIPMENT. For Further Particulars, apply to H. A. RITCHIE, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 14th October, 1901.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG, PORTS IN THE LEVANTE, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH
OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

| OUTWARDS. | | STEAMERS | TO SAIL |
|-----------------------|------------|-------------------|---------|
| GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL | LAERTES | On 20th October. | |
| GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL | MACHAON | On 23rd October. | |
| GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL | PROMETHEUS | On 26th October. | |
| GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL | ACHILLES | On 6th November. | |
| HOMEWARDS. | | STEAMERS | TO SAIL |
| LONDON | GALEAS | On 20th October. | |
| LONDON | NESTOR | On 24th November. | |
| LONDON | MACHAON | On 26th November. | |
| LIVERPOOL DIRECT | DAEDANUS | On 15th November. | |

The S.S. "LAERTES" left Singapore on the 15th inst., a.m., and is due in Hongkong on the 20th inst.

For Freight, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS O. S. S. Co.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO.,
LIMITED.

| FOR | STEAMERS | TO SAIL |
|-------------|-------------|-------------------|
| TIENTSIN | "PAKHOT" | On 20th October. |
| MANILA | "SUNGKIANG" | On 24th October. |
| MANILA | "CHANGSHA" | On 12th November. |
| PORT DARWIN | "CHANGSHA" | On 12th November. |

The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A daily qualified Surgeon is carried.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 18th October, 1901.

THE CHINA & MANILA STEAMSHIP
COMPANY, LIMITED.FOR MANILA DIRECT.
The Company's Steamship

"PERLA"
Captain J. E. McArthur, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd inst., at 5 p.m.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the excellent accommodation provided by this steamer. She is fitted throughout with Electric Light and is supplied with a Refrigerating Chamber.

A Doctor is carried.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
FOR MANILA.

The Company's Steamship

"YAWATA MARU"
3,373 tons gross, Captain A. E. Moses, will be despatched for the above port on FRIDAY, the 25th inst., at 4 p.m.

This new Mail Steamer especially constructed for service in the Tropics, and is provided with superior accommodation and with all modern fittings and improvements for the safety and comfort of Passengers. Electric Light and Refrigerator, Doctor and Stewardess carried.

For Freight and Passage, apply to
A. E. MOSES,
Manager.

Hongkong, 17th October, 1901.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS.

PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.
Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERMAN GULF, CONTINENTAL AND AMERICAN PORTS.

The Steamship

"BENGAL"
Captain A. L. Valentin, carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this for Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 28th October, at Noon, taking passengers and cargo for the above ports.

Silk and Valuables, all cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into a steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay with transshipment.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Bills of Lading.

For further particulars, apply to
H. A. KITCHIE,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 14th October, 1901.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO
NEW YORK

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

"SATSUMA" On 28th October.

"KURDISTAN" On 5th November.

"LENNOX" On 20th November.

"RICHMOND CASTLE" End of November.

"ORONSAY" On 10th December.

"HILLOLEY" On 25th December.

"LOWTHER CASTLE" On 10th January.

For Freight and further information, apply to
DODWELL & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 4th October, 1901.

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS.

Neither the CAPTAINS, the AGENTS, nor the OWNERS will be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBT contracted by the Officers or the Crews of the following Vessels during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:

"SANTA, British ship, Brownell—Order.

"CELESTE BURLILL, British ship, Jeffry—Order.

"HELEN A. WYMAN, American ship, Vanhou.

"Arnold, Karberg & Co.

"Standard Oil Co.

"W. H. CONNER, American ship, Colcord.

"Standard Oil Co.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.
U. S. MAIL LINES

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO. OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL S.S. CO.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA AND EUROPE

VIA THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS AND ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

| | |
|------------------|------------------------------------|
| "DORIC" | TUESDAY, 29th October, at Noon. |
| "PERU" | TUESDAY, 12th November, at Noon. |
| "COPTIC" | WEDNESDAY, 20th November, at Noon. |
| "CITY OF PEKING" | SATURDAY, 7th December, at Noon. |
| "GABLIC" | SATURDAY, 14th December, at Noon. |

THE O. & O. S.S. Co.'s Steamship "DORIC" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on TUESDAY, the 29th October, at Noon, taking Freight for Japan, the United States and Europe.

Steamers of these lines pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at HONOLULU, and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates may be obtained on application.

Passengers holding through ORDERS TO EUROPE have the choice of the Overland Rail route from San Francisco, including the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER, and RIO GRANDE and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAYS; also the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY on payment of 24 in addition to the regular tariff rate.

Passengers holding orders for OVERLAND CITIES in United States have between San Francisco and Chicago, the option of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE and other direct lines.

Particulars of the various routes can be had on application.

Special Rates (first class only) to European Ports, are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Consular Services, and European Civil Service officials located in Asia, and to European officials in the service of the Governments of China and Japan.

TO UNITED STATES AND CANADIAN PORTS, Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval and Military Services, and to Consular and Diplomatic officials of Governments of China and Japan.

RETURN PASSAGE.—Passengers who do not hold round-trip tickets but who have paid full first-class fare from ports of call in the Orient to the United States, Canada or Europe, and re-embark at San Francisco or Honolulu for the return voyage at any time within twelve months, will be allowed a reduction of ten per cent from fare, San Francisco or Honolulu, to original port of embarkation.

Passengers who do not hold round-trip tickets but who have paid full-class fare from the United States, Canada or Europe, to a port of call in Japan or China and re-embark at such port of call for return voyage at any time within twelve months, will be allowed a reduction of ten per cent from fare to San Francisco or Honolulu.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railway, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Companies and connecting Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full, value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany each shipment of Cargo or Parcel (valued at \$100 gold or over) destined to points beyond San Francisco in the United States, should be sent to the Companies' Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

Merchant's Invoice will be sufficient for Cargo or Parcel (each shipment) when the value is less than \$100 U.S. gold.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Companies, Queen's Building.

Hongkong, 19th October, 1901.

CALIFORNIA AND ORIENTAL
STEAMSHIP COMPANY.IN CONNECTION WITH THE
ATCHEFSON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE
RAILROAD CO.PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM
HONGKONG TO SAN DIEGO
AND SAN FRANCISCO,
VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND
HONOLULU.TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS
TO JAPAN PORTS AND
HONOLULU,
THE UNITED STATES,
MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH
AMERICA, &c.

S.S. "STRATHGYLE" On 26th October.

S.S. "KVAEREN" On 20th November.

S.S. "THYRA" On 15th December.

The Steamship "STRATHGYLE" will be despatched for SAN DIEGO and SAN FRANCISCO via MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA on SATURDAY, the 26th October.

Through Bills of Lading issued to any point in the United States.

Cargo will be received on board until 5 p.m. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until the same time. All parcels should be marked to address in full. Value of same is required.

Consular Invoices, to accompany Cargo destined to points beyond San Diego, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Diego.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, China and Japan.

Hongkong, 18th October, 1901.

UNITED STATES AND CHINA-JAPAN
STEAMSHIP LINE.

(ROR M. SLOMAN & CO., HAMBURG.)

FOR NEW YORK.

The full-powered Steamship

"CLAUDEDALE" will be despatched for the above port on the 14th November.

For Freight, apply to
CARLOWITZ & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 15th October, 1901.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

The undersigned GENERAL AGENTS in CHINA and JAPAN for the above Lines are prepared to issue THROUGH BILLS OF LADING for all the principal ports in SOUTH AFRICA, in connection with INDIA-CHINA STEAMSHIP CO.'s fortnightly service hence to CALCUTTA. Sailings from CALCUTTA for CAPE PORTS every fortnight.

For Freight and further particulars, apply to
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
General Agents for China and Japan.

Hongkong, 4th August, 1907.

Koenigsberg, Ger. str., 3,135, Christianson, Oct. 16, Hamburg-America Linie

Longgang, British str., 1,050, Weigall, Oct. 14, Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Loyal, German str., 1,006, Weidlich, Oct. 15, Sander, Wieler & Co.

Marburg, German str., 5,900, Lachmaria, Oct. 18, Hamburg-America Linie

Oussang, British str., 1,787, Davis, Oct. 11, Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Pakhoi, British str., 1,248, Williams, Oct. 13, Butterfield & Swire

Pelago, British steamer, 1,100, Prynn, Oct. 16, S. McBrain

Polase, British steamer, 170, Connel, Oct. 15, Arnold, Karberg & Co.

Radnorshire, Brit. str., 1,889, Bindloss, Oct. 18, Shevan, Tomes & Co.

Rajaburi, German str., 1,189, Ahlborn, Oct. 14, Butterfield & Swire

Sainahdji, Dutch str., 1,235, Zwart, Oct. 17, Meyer & Co.

Sandakan, German str., 1,874, Brandstetter, Oct. 7, Melchers & Co.

Sulberg, German str., 782, Jenson, Oct. 16, Simonsen & Co.

Tsinan, British str., 1,460, Anderson, Oct. 15, Butterfield & Swire

SAILING VESSELS.

Albania, British ship, 1,438, Brownell, Sept. 26, Order

Geo. Valentini, French bk., 766, Harbert, Aug. 25, Order

Helo A. Wyman, Amr. ship, 1,064, Vanhou, Sept. 10, Arnold, Karberg & Co.

H. J. Albrecht, German schr., 701, Andersen, Oct. 10, Master

Kantner, British ship, 2,347, Bandy, Sept. 19, Standard Oil Co.

Lamborga, Brit. bark, 1,215, McDougall, Aug. 14, Master

Lucia, British bark, 640, Andersen, Oct. 2, Manuel Laguna, Amr. ship, 1,650, Nichols, June 30, Standard Oil Co.

Sea Witch, Amr. ship, 1,172, Howes, Feb. 21, Master

State of Maine, Amr. ship, 1,487, Colcord, Sept. 8, Standard Oil Co.

W. H. Conner, Amr. ship, 1,525, Colcord, Sept. 26, Standard Oil Co.

FOR SALE

MAP OF THE SIKIANG or WEST RIVER

From Hongkong to WUCHOWFU, Showing the Ports and Calling Places

Opened to Foreign Trade, 1897.

Published at Daily Press Office.

Price 25 Cents, Cash.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1897.

SIENTING

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 10, D'AGUIAR STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE.

Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 23rd September, 1891.

YEE SANG & CO.

COAL MERCHANTS,

have always on hand

LARGE STOCKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF COAL.

Address—Care of Messrs. Kwoong Sang & Co

No. 144, DES VUEUX ROAD. 1883

DENTISTRY

AT

No. 39, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

CHADWICK KEW

(LATE OF POATE & NOBLE).

Hongkong, 15th September, 1899.

A. ON & CO.

PHOTOGRAPHERS AND PORTRAIT PAINTERS.

All kinds of Oil Paintings and Photographic Enlargements.

39A, TOP FLOOR, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Opposite to Chas. J. Gaupp & Co

Hongkong, 10th March, 1901.

C. E. WARREN,

BUILDING CONTRACTOR,

No. 3A, WYNDHAM STREET.

SANITARY APPLIANCES SUPPLIED

AND FIXED. Specially Designed TRAPS

for Bathrooms and Verandahs in Stock.

Agent for MOSAIC TILES, Prices on Application.

PIANO-FORTE TUNING AND REPAIRING.

MR. E. A. BROWNE is prepared to

undertake the above at reasonable rates.

All Repairs done personally.

TUNING ... \$3.50.

Address—

Care of DRAGON CYCLE STORE,

D'Aguiar Street.

Hongkong, 4th September, 1901.

AUTOMATIC MAUSER PISTOLS.

CALIBRE 7.63 mm.

With CHAMBER for 10 CARTRIDGES,

FIRING 10 SHOTS IN 2 SECONDS

SIEMSEN & CO

Hongkong 3rd October, 1900.

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries

REGISTERED

DR. LALOR'S

TRADE MARK

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for

Dyspepsia, Nervous, Stomach, and Liver Complaints, Haemorrhage, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Disordered Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Force.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred ills is immediate and permanent, all the miserable feelings and distressing symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Direction for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

Sole Agents in Hongkong—A. S. WATSON & CO.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSHIRE LONDON, ENGLAND.

Agents in Hongkong—A. S. WATSON & CO.

FROM PORTSMOUTH TO PEKING VIA
LADYSMITH WITH A NAVAL
BRIGADE.

ILLUSTRATED WITH FOUR MAPS.

On Sale at

"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, LOCAL BOOK-SELLERS, SOLDIERS' CLUB, SOLDIERS' and SAILORS' HOME, ROYAL NAVAL CANTEN.

Price 5s per Copy Paper Covers; \$1.50 in Boards.

Hongkong, 18th March, 1901.

KEATING'S POWDER

KEATING'S POWDER

KEATING'S POWDER

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